HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
19th Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6325
23rd "	MONGOLIA	6030	.....	.....
1904.				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
9th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6325
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10100	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	8301
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	Marcantotti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,207	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,154	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,154	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	26th Dec. 1903
*† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,010	22nd Jan, 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

* Will call at Kurrachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA. COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER			29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 21st December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd Dec., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 26th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th December, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about. 1903.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,09[illegible]	24th Dec. 1901.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	20th Jan.
PERSIA	J. Mitchell	3,696	3rd Feb.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,500	29th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,963	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,[illegible]69	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,953	19th Apr.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY:—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	...	200	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	290	500
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1903.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5,500	W. Knaut	24th Dec. 1901.
C.	HADDON HALL	6,600	A. Buck	4th Jan.
C.	RYDAL HALL	6,200	Foster Curtis	16th Jan.
A.	PROMS	6,900	F. McKay	12th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8,000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6,700	C. Prowse	10th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6,000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6,000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5,500	W. Knaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6,700	C. Prowse	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6,000	J. Campbell	30th Apl.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)

Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)	per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... "	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights,	from 12 lbs each... "	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... "	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English	"	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality	"	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs each	"	0	14
AMERICAN	in cut... "	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER	do. ... "	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only	"	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.	"	0	12
IMPERIAL	per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT	per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

XMAS BOXES

AS FOLLOWS:—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil; 1 lb. Fondants; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1; Superior Box of Crackers; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.—Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc. as in Box No. 2; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 2-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.
BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.
BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars, 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.
FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.
FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.
FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.
FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES:

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs. 16	8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	...	" 13	2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	...	" 11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	...	" 17	10 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	" 13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	" 10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	" 17	7 " "
"	II	...	...	...	" 13	8 " "
"	III	...	...	...	" 11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	..	" 16	8 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	" 13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	" 11	10 " "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
"	Especiales...	" 17/-	" "	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ...	" 19/12	" "	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos ...	" 13/8-	" "	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, and CHESTNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, Naples Figs, Italian Lemons and Oranges, and fresh Grapes.
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "BRITANNIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 50 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 13th December, 1903.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society and DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES will take place in the School at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1903, at 4 P.M., H. E. Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside and Lady Lamington will distribute the Prizes. All friends of the Society are invited to attend.

D. M. INGLIS, Hon. Secretary.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the work of DISCHARGING COLLIERS consigned to the P. and O. Company at Bombay, for the year commencing 1st January, 1904.

Also for Landing Coal ex Lighters and Stacking in the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon, and removing from Stacks bunkering and trimming.

Tenders should reach the Company's Offices by noon on the 23rd instant.

Particulars can be ascertained on application to

THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. Company.

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 14th March, 1904, Gold and Silver Medals, also Money Prizes offered for Painting in Oils, Water Colours, Photographs, &c., also for House Decoration, Textiles Carpets, and Embroidery, &c. For prospectus and forms apply to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1904.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW, AND LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, KHURSHAED MUNZIL UCKNOW,

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN Physical Culture will positively cure you of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Vitality, etc.

For particulars write to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE, 2, Broadway, MADRAS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE BYCULLA SECTION, MUNICIPAL WARD E.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME, the limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 3010 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

On or towards the north a proposed foot passage to be constructed on the Agripada Estate of the said Trustees, the same being delineated on the map hereinafter referred to; on or towards the East the Ripon Road; on or towards the South Cross Road No 3; and on or towards the West another proposed passage to be constructed on the said Estate the same being also delineated on the said map.

The Office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay is the place wher particulars of the said Scheme and a map of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours. No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of the said Scheme, Dated this Fourth Day of December, 1903.

S. REBSCH, Chairman of the Board,

NOTIFICATION.

THE following NOTIFICATION is issued as to the CONDITIONS under which CORRESPONDENCE and PARCELS MAY BE SENT between INDIA and the SIKKIM MISSION:—

FROM INDIA TO THE MISSION.

MODE OF ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery to the Mission should be addressed as follows:—

A. B.,
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment or Department,
Sikkim Mission.

No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment Battery, Staff appointment or Department of the person addressed.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards newspapers, book packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery to the Mission.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory.

N. B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding with the Mission should warn the Troops, Followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the parcel.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his parcels delivered through an orderly, must give notice in writing to the field post office by which he is served.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE, VALUE-PAYABLE POST, OR MONEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the Mission. No article can be accepted for despatch to the Mission by value payable post. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees with the Mission.

FROM THE MISSION TO INDIA.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book packets may be posted to address es in India or places abroad. Prepayment of postage is optional, but if postage is not fully prepaid, the articles will be charged on delivery with double the deficiency under the usual rules. No registered or insured letters, no parcels, and no value payable articles can be posted.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Savings Bank deposits will be received from all British and Native soldiers with the Mission at field post offices for credit free of charge, to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at field post offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field post offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in Post Office Savings Banks.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Only unregistered letters post-cards, newspapers, and book packets may be posted at one field post office for delivery from another field post office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, post-cards, packets and parcels can be sent from India to the Mission at official rates of postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Service parcels cannot be sent from the Mission to India but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge on delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service parcels cannot be sent between field offices. Other official articles can be sent between field offices free of all postage if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps (including post-cards and embossed envelopes) both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any field post office.

Officers Commanding British Regiments and Batteries are recommended to provide themselves with a sufficient stock of one anna soldier's envelopes which are not sold at post offices and to replenish the stock from time to time through the Treasurie Chest Officer.

H. M. KISCH, Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta the 9th December, 1903.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th December, 1903.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi,

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moolan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,900.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„	15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	... 4½ „
„ 6 Months	... 4 „
„ 3 „	... 3 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS, Agent,

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:

GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ...	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ...	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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DON'T FAIL to READ OUR BOOK on the "CHALLENGE to Warwick Peele of the 'Up-to-Date Shorthand'". Write MOSES BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

SHORTHAND.—Pupils who have tried Pitman for 1, 2, or 3 years and can't get up speed, or cannot read their notes, should take up the "Up-to-date Shorthand" when you may write at Verbatium speed in a few weeks. Thousands have accomplished this. "Pitmanites" die hard, but the "Up-to-Daters" are fully alive Studios at Bombay, Madras, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karachi, and will be all over India within another year.

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ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCKLE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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NEW POLICIES IN 1902

ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

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Total Funds as at 31st December,
1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

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A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 43 14 4, for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the 1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th yr. | 25th yr. | 30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.
10,143 | 10,718 | 11,437 | 12,156 | 12,875 | 13,593 | 14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

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R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 2.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin,
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar,
Karrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombasa
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

ST. ATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo,	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Tanjong, Dell	Manilla	Kobe.
Medan,	Cebu. (Philli-	New York
(Sumatra).	pines).	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Ag

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,

DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING

MACHINES,

1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

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Passages Booked by :—

P & O., MAIL, MALL LINE, CITY LINE, ANCHOR LINE, ITALIAN LINE, AUSTRIAN LLOYDS. } Best available berths secured. Reductions to Railway Employes, Missionaries and families obtained.

PASSAGES for non-liners registered on application. Baggage received, shipped and stored at low rates. Passengers met on arrival at Railway Stations.

For particulars and sailings apply to

COUTTS & CO.

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,

103—5, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Aviso.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburg.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR,	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP,	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA,

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

FOR

SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.

Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,

Xerez De La Frontera.

Grand Romano Amontillado.

SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)

SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.

MANZANILLA

OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE :—

DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OVERLAND SUMMARY. PUBLISHED

Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£89 1-8	=	+ 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 9-16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 13/16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	25 9-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	55 1-2	=	unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin "	20·44	=	— 1
New York Demand	4·83 3/4	=	+ 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5-8	per ct	= — 1-8
6 " " "	3 5-8	per ct	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	per ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	per ct	= — 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4	per ct	= — 1-2
7 day market loans	3 1-8	per ct	= — 1-4

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £50,000.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 7s. 11d.
Coffee in New York 6 3-4.

ARRIVALS—
Steamer Circassian.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm, Manchester quiet but steady. Total Sales, 5000. Spot 6·74 plus 4. Egyptian fair brown 8 5-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 41,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·37 +4	6·33 +4	6·31 +3	6·30 +3
April-May.	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
6·29 +3	6·28 +3	6·26 +3	6·25 +2
		Aug.-Sep. 6·21 +2	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	63,000
Do. last year	50,000
Exports to Great Britain	32,000
Do. do Continent	.....
Mid-Uplands	12·45 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	12·11 +3
Do. do. March	12·10 +6

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 1-8 unchanged
Futures, month of March	12·61 + 3
Do. do, June	12·76 + 3
Tone at close	.....

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 15th December, 1903 :—

Cotton	8,732 bales.
Wheat	3,217 cwts.
Linseed	1,671 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,010 "
Gingellyseed	38,685 "
Poppyseed	2,107 "
Groundnuts	372 "
Castorseed	7,993 "
Rice	7,627 "
Myrabolams	11,561 "
Cottonseed	6,756 "

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 16.

EXCHANGE—Tone firmer

Bank T.T.			1-4 1-16 at 3-32
Bank Demand			1-4 3-32 at 1-8
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.	1-4	9-32 at 5-16
Do 6 do do	do	1-4	7-16 at 15-32
French Francs 5 do	do	.....	171
Marks 3 do	do	.....	139
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight	.....	125 1-2
Shanghai 30	do do	.....	175 1-2
Japan 30	do do	.....	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone quiet.

Cash	...	...	97-11
1st Settlement	...	...	97-10

Money Market.—Tone steady

BANK RATE

Bank of England since	3rd Sept,	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 10th	Dec. 4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th	Dec. 4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd	July 4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	0	0
Rapeseed.—Tone firmer,			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0 to 5 11 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	15	6
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.,	5	15	6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	4	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish ...	33	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	33	0	0
25 per cent. " ...	32	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	31	0	0
Black Kutnee " ...	27	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	30
Club No. 1	"	29
Hard Red	"	23 to 23-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	5 000 bales
Imports	28,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·55 −2	6·50 −2	6·49 −3	6·48 −2
Apl-May	**May-June**	**June.-July.**	
6·47 −2	6·46 −2	6·44 −2	
	July.-Aug. 6·43 −2	**Aug.-Sept.** 6·39 −2	

COTTON.—The market is firm and prices are Rs. 2 per candy higher for forward contracts as there is a good deal of buying going on amongst dealers. Ready Cotton is in demand by Mills.

At Colaba the market was practically closed so far as Export business by Europeans was concerned. Owing to the death of Mr. Thos. H. Moore, Agent of the Mofussil Company, Limited, there was no attendance by Europeans at Colaba, the funeral having taken place in the afternoon. The deepest regret is felt by all at his sudden death.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool November 25th.—Prices shew very little change since we wrote you last. Pending receipt of the next Bureau report, the market adopted a waiting attitude, Nevertheless the feeling here is more or less bearish, and we even believe that many of our colleagues are advising short sales. We certainly do not share this view. Every time the bears raid the market, aided by heavy receipts, the possibility of reduced consumption, etc., there is immediately a quick recovery. The strength of the article cannot be denied. We are afraid that some of our friends will blame us for remaining so persistently bull in our views, but although we should be only too happy to please them in every way we can only say frankly what we really believe, having no interests of our own in the article, and only those of our friends to serve. We must say, therefore, that the bear interest has rather increased since our last letter. This short interest consists of sales by manufacturers who have not yet covered themselves with yarns; sales by exporters and merchants dealing in c. i. f. and franco wagon; sales of yarns by some spinners who have not covered themselves with futures or cotton; and short sales by speculators. On the other hand American operators are on the bull side, whereas Egypt has largely liquidated her holdings, and it is even said there is a certain short interest in America and here for account of Alexandria. As for the crop, all we can say is that the weather has been generally favourable for picking, but that in certain parts the cold weather has hindered it. Negroes cannot be persuaded to pick in cold weather. Messrs. Latham, Alexander and Co., of New York, issued an estimate of 10 300,000 bales on Monday. Last year this firm estimated the crop at 11,000,000. So far we are not receiving any complaints, that present prices are restricting business and appreciably affecting consumption, while at the same time we have no ground to increase our crop estimate of 11,000,000 maximum. On the contrary, if anything, we should incline rather to reduce it. We therefore see no reason to modify the advice we have ventured to offer to our friends, to buy in every flat market. Option premiums :—

Single J. F. ... 0·19 d. Double ... 0·38 d.
" F. M. ... 0·21 d. " ... 0·42 d.
" M. A. ... 0·23 d. " ... 0·46 d.
" A. M. ... 0·24 d. " ... 0·48 d.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet.
Surats	firm.
Good Broach	nil.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but	steady.
2½ per cent Consols	89 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-8
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 9-16
Bar Silver	25 13-16

The sum of about £30,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

CODD—December 9, at Rajahmundry, the wife of Sergeant H C Codd, P W D, of a son.
HATCH—December 12, at Coimbatore, to the Rev W J and Mrs Hatch, a son.
LONGDEN—December 12, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain R J Longden, the York and Lancaster Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—December 13, at Meerut, Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel Armstrong, late 20th Hussars and 5th Bengal Cavalry.
BUIST—December 2, at Hotl Mardan N.-W. F. P, the infant son of Captain and Mrs A. H. Buist, Q O Corps of Guides.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 20m. High water 10-14m., 11-13a. Low water 4-29m. 4-11a
Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
University Examination Results—L. M. and S. Examination.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-15 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-15 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Variety Company, 9-30 p.m.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this evening at 5-15 p. m. when the following papers will be read:—(1) "Discovery of Ancient Brahmi Script in Kashmir" by the Rev. J. E. Abbott, D. D.; (2) "Shivaji's Swarajya," by Mr. Purshottamdas Vishram Mowjee.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-15 p. m. Papers to be read:—(1.) The present position of Economic Entomology in India by H. Maxwell Lefroy, M. A., F. E. S., F. Z. S., Entomologist to the Government of India. (To be read by the author). (2.) Cannibalism in Snakes, by Captain F. Wall, I. M. S.; (3) Oceanic or Andaman Toad by Commander N. P. Wilson, R. I. M.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.—His Highness the Rao of Cutch will arrive in Bombay to-day and land at the Prince's Dock. He is accompanied by Mr. Ranchhodbhai Udaram, the Acting Dewan; Mr. Chhotalal Sevakram, Huzur Secretary; Mr. Motibhai Munibhai Jashbai; and Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Sorabjee Bhajwalla. The Cutchi residents of Bombay have made preparations to receive his Highness with the honours befitting his high position. On the occasion of his first visit to Bombay to proceed to England as the representative of the Sirdars of the Bombay Presidency to attend the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress his Highness received enthusiastic ovation and several entertainments were given in his honour. His Highness, with a view to commemorate his then visit to Bombay, established scholarships to enable Cutchi students to prosecute scientific and liberal studies in England or America. His Highness also established scholarships for students who desired to prosecute scientific and agricultural studies in Poona as well as for medical and engineering students.

SUICIDES IN BOMBAY.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Luximbai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty-five years. The deceased was the wife of a religious mendicant and lived with her husband at Fanaswady. For the last two months she had been suffering from an internal complaint. She often said she was tired of life. On Tuesday morning she was missed from home, and on a search being made her body was found floating in a well near her house. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—Another inquest was held at the Morgue yesterday by Mr. P. Byrne the Coroner regarding the death of Balkran Golhai, a mill hand, aged fifty years. Last week the deceased was fined Rs. 3 by the second Presidency Magistrate for insulting a woman, and since then he had been much depressed. He was often heard to say that as he had lost his reputation he would commit suicide. On Tuesday he was found lying unconscious in his room. He was breathing heavily, and the medical examination showed that he had been suffering from some narcotic poison. He died the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A BOMBAY PARSEE IN AMERICA.—The following extract from the "American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record" explains itself:—In olden times the "Wise men from the East" were accustomed to look no further than the confines of their own domain for whatever supplies were needed. Conditions in those days are very different, and we not only read of the peoples of Persia, British India Ceylon and the other possessions of the British Empire in the Eastern hemisphere making their purchase from London because of custom and the remarkable commercial facilities they have, but they are coming in increasing numbers to America in an endeavour to learn of the various American products of which they have heard so favourably. We were therefore, not surprised to receive a visit a few days ago from a representative Parsee, a descendant of those Persians who were driven out of Persia because of their aversion to the Mahomedan religion. The gentleman in question is Merwan Ardesir Jamsetjee Noble of Bombay, who is here to learn all that he can in the limited time at his disposal regarding American articles suitable for introduction among the pharmaceutical, medical and surgical professions throughout India. That Mr. Noble is an unusually competent representative for enterprising manufacturers is shown by his thorough familiarity with those professions and by the amount of information he already has regarding almost every thing required by them, not excepting articles of American make. For four years prior to 1901 Mr. Noble was a representative in India for Parke, Davis and Co., and was instrumental in laying the foundation of what is to-day a very satisfactory business.

MR. M. B. LEAVITT'S COMPANY.

MR. M. B. LEAVITT'S COMPANY of Anglo-American Toubadours are still achieving great things at the Novelty Theatre. Last night there was another capital attendance, and the performance again passed off with much success. Several new songs were introduced, and this change was much appreciated. Mr. Lansdown's illustrated ballad singing was much applauded, and doubtless this feature will prove a great attraction. Mr. Loydall was again in capital form, and the ladies of the company secured for themselves the heartiest of encores for their respective efforts.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	2	0	28
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	8	8	30
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	16	11	96
Total plague deaths to date	263,838	215,824	
Same date last year	21	22	107

INOCULATION.

THE statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 15th instant was as under :—Kashmir, 5,020 doses.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following Races will be sailed on Saturday next the December 19.

"A" CLASS YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.
Course No. 4 Reversed—Start at 3 p. m. 7·6 miles.
"B" CLASS YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.
Course No. 4—Start at 2-45 p. m. 7·6 miles.
TOMTIT CLASS RACE.
Course No. 3—Start at 3-5 p. m. 7·1 miles.
SHIPS GOAT RACE SERVICE I Rs.
Course No. —Start at 2-30 p. m.
From committee vessel round north Karanja Buoy round Red Channel Buoy W N N of Butcher Island leaving both marks to Port and thence to committee vessel.
The entries for the above races will be closed at noon to-morrow Friday.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 8th December. The following tenders for supplies during 1904 were accepted on the recommendation of the Engineer :—Ropes.—Messrs. Kurwa & Kajiji for all items, excepting machine-made ropes, and Mr. Kotwal for these items. Files.—Messrs. Samsoodin Babooji & Sons. Cement.—Messrs. Kurwa & Kajiji. Sundries. —Messrs. Kurwa & Kajiji for all items except disinfecting powder and phenyle, and Messrs. McDougall Bros. for these two items. Iron-mongery. —Messrs. Kurwa & Kajiji. Paints and Oils.—Messrs. Kurwar & Kajiji for all items except kerosine oil (which should be purchased from time to time) and the following items for which Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark's tender should be accepted :—Black paint (whole item), white lead (half the item), white Zinc (half the item), linseed oil (half the item), black varnish (whole item).

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 4th Dec. 1903.	Total from 1st April to 4th Dec. 1903.	For week ending 4th Dec. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 4th Dec. 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	777	15	669
Do. " out of "	28	771	17	664
Do. transported	17	662	14	487
Do. attended to	...	751	...	38
Do. warped	...	12	12	37

WITH the exception of £100 the whole of the sum of £10,000, which was recently stolen from a train between Pietersburg and Nylstroom, in the Northern Transvaal, has been recovered.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

COORLA-DEONAR RAILWAY.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that he had accepted the tender of Mr. Ismailji Haji Kasam, the lower of the two received for 750 teakwood half round sleepers for Coorla-Deonar Railway, at the rate of Rs. 5-10-0 per sleeper. The total cost would amount to Rs. 4,218-12-0.

The report was recorded.

EXTENSION OF A SUB-WAY.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner :—I have to state that the G. I. P. Railway Company have intimated to me that, in connection with the quadrupling of their line of railway from Byculla Station to a little distance beyond the Curry Road Station, the sub-way under the Arthur Road level crossing through which the Tanna Main passes will have to be extended about 30 feet. The Municipality has to defray the cost of the work which according to the original estimate of the Railway Company, amounted to Rs. 3,727. As the estimate framed by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works however, amounted to Rs. 5,204·7-3, the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway was requested to modify the Company's estimate and after some correspondence the Agent of the Company has agreed to accept Mr. Bruce's estimate plus 10 per cent for supervision. The Executive Engineer recommends the acceptance of this proposal as the Municipality charges 15 per cent. to the public for work done for them. I, therefore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the G. I. P. Railway Company being paid Rs. 5,724 for the work.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the amount asked for.

WHEEL TAX.

The Commissioner submitted, for the approval of the Committee, the following proposal under section 185 of the Municipal Act, to compound with the owners of licensed public conveyances for the payment of wheel-tax for the calendar year 1904. For each victoria and two horses Rs. 3 for the whole year; for each rekla with one pair of bullocks Rs. 20 for the whole year; for each labour-cart, with one pair of bullocks (the monsoon quarter July-August and September not being charged for) Rs. 20 per annum.

The Committee approved the Commissioner's proposal.

MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner :—I have to state that, pending the settlement of the question of the renewal of the agreement with the Bombay Telephone Company in regard to the setting up and maintaining telephone wires in the City, the Standing Committee in their Resolution No. 13531 of 4th March, 1903 accorded sanction to the renewal, up to 31st March 1903 of the agreement with the Company for establishing and maintaining telephone communications with the Municipal Telephone Stations. The former question has not yet been finally settled, but in the meantime I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the latter agreement being renewed up to 31st March, 1904, so that the current year's bill of the Company for the connection may be paid.

The Commissioner's recommendation was sanctioned.

MARATHA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, with regard to the offer of the Maratha Hospital Committee to hand over the Hospital to the Municipality. The Commissioner in the letter states:—The Health Officer is of the opinion that as plague is now endemic in Bombay a hospital for its treatment is necessary, and that even if the City were to be free from plague, the maintenance of a hospital for infectious diseases is necessary. He is also of opinion that there should be two separate hospitals, one for small-pox and the other for other infectious diseases and that on account of the very limited area of the Maratha Hospital site none of the wards proposed to be erected at Arthur Road can be located on that site. He, therefore, strongly advises the acceptance of the Maratha Hospital Committee's offer, and recommends the purchase of the plot of land belonging to Mr. Bomanji Petit adjoining the hospital the construction of two more wards on it, and the provision of suitable accommodation for nurses, resident medical officers and hospital servants. I agree with the Health Officer, and recommend the acceptance of the offer and the acquisition of Mr. Bomanji Petit's ground required for hospital purposes. There are 5 wards of 120 beds in all at the Maratha Hospital at present. On the site recommended to be purchased from Mr. Petit six more wards of 240 beds with latrines, etc., can be erected, and the Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdulalli has promised to erect two wards for the present, and if possible he will assist the Municipality in the construction of others. When two more wards are added to the present accommodation there will be a total accommodation for 260 patients which the Health Officer considers sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The Hospital Committee have spent large sums of money in the construction of the existing wards and other buildings. One more building for nurses and two buildings for ward-boys are being erected, and they will be completed shortly. If the Corporation approve of the above proposals it will be necessary to provide a permanent mortuary and a permanent cookroom at Municipal cost. The Executive Engineer estimates the cost of the former work at Rs. 8,220 and of the latter at Rs. 2,053. In addition to this the Municipality will have to defray the cost of acquiring Mr. Petit's land which is estimated at Rs. 21,730 exclusive of 15 per cent. which will have to be paid if the land is acquired under the Land Acquisition Act and stamp and other charges. The Hospital Committee is willing to formally make over the whole institution to the Municipality, and they have no objection to its being named as the Corporation may please.

DISPUTE WITH CONTRACTORS.

The Committee considered a letter to the Chairman dated the 22nd September last from Messrs Turner Hoare & Co., contractors, for the supply of cast-iron pipes, &c., bringing to notice the circumstances under which a dispute had arisen between them and the water Engineer in regard to the supply of pipes cast in green sand instead of pipes cast vertically in dry sand. The contractor further requested that in order to avoid litigation, the dispute might be referred to arbitration. There was another letter from the same firm in submitting expert opinion on the durability and strength of cast-iron pipes cast in green sand as compared with those cast vertically in dry sands.

The matter was referred to a sub-committee for their report.

SYSTEM OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee asked that a sub-committee be appointed for considering the question of amending the system of keeping Municipal accounts upon lines similar to those suggested in the letters to the President of the Corporation from Mr. Harvey, when he was under-Secretary to Government.

On the motion of the Hon Mr Vithaldas it was resolved to send the chairman's letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks, and to inquire whether any changes in the system of accounts was desirable.

The Committee then adjourned.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

FIRST L L B. DEGREE.

The result of the examination of the Bombay University for the First L L B. degree was announced yesterday Purshotam Damodar Bhide gets the Kinloch Forbes gold medal and prize. The following candidates have passed:—

FIRST CLASS.

Bhide, P Damodar	Khergamvala J Sorabji
Bhopatkar L Balwant	Siqueira Erasmus.
Javdekar, V Ganesh	

SECOND CLASS.

Abhyanker, L Raghunath	Mehta, H Narushankar
Amin S Jorabhai	Mehta, H Bhagvandas
Antani H Ravishankar	Mehta, M Dyalji
Bapat, B Shridhar	Mehta, N Champaklal
Barahia, G Jamnadas	Mehta, R Cowasji
Bengal, R Rau	Mojeberi, V Anandjee
Bettigeri, P Gunjo	Merchant, B Nanabhai
Bhandare, L Damodar	Mirchandani, H Jashanmal
Bhat, S Mahadevji	Mirchandani, T Manirom
Bhatia, M Ramchand	Mirchandani, T Kalachand
Bhide, N Vamar	Mirchandani, T Kalachand
Bora, K Mahomed	Molgi, V Narayan
Chakranarayan, B Bhaurao	Mo[illegible] N Chhaganlal
Chandanani, N Pritamdas	Mulumdar, D Chintaman
Chandiramani, U Madandas	Munim, A Fazalbhai
Chavathe, M Keshow	Munshi, L Venkatesh
Chhaya, C Ambaram	Muzumdar, R Vamanrao
Chhaya, V Bhagvanlal	Oka, B Ramchandra
Chitre, A Vishwanath	Pagnis, P Sadashiv
Desai, K Sakerlal	Pandia, N Harilal
Desai, P Bhagubhai	Pandit, S Parmeshwaraya
Desai, S Anant	Pandit, V Venkatesh
Deshbakta, N Trimbaklal	Panya, P Kuberji
Deshpande, V Venkatesh	Panyarkar, G Raoji
Divecha, K Jehangir	Parekh, M Lallubhai
Gadani, V Keshavji	Parkhi, S Pandurang
Ghanekar, N Anant	Patel, M Ranchhoddas
Gole, D Narayan	Pendharkar, G Ranganath
Gole, L Chintaman	Phatka, V Vishnu
Gupte, R Bhaurao	Pradhan, M Bhagvant
Gupte, S Prabhakar	Rana, J Dulerai
Halkatti, P Gurubasappa	Sabnis, S Atmaram
Hebbikar, G Bhaskarrao	Sarniya, G Gokaldas
Hosangdi, S Ramro	Saraya, J Doongersbi
Italia, P Navroji	Satbaye, B Hari
Jathar, N Dinkar	Savanur, V Ramchandra
Jatkar, B Hanmant	Satalkal, M Chimanlal
Javeri, K Jaskaran	Satalkal, N Harilal
Joshi, C Nilkant	Shankar, K B
Kaji, B Lallubhai	Sharangerani, N Vishnu
Kaji, M Kashidas	Shaik, Y W Mohamed
Kamat, B Govind	Sheik, S Anandrao
Kanal, P Verhomal	Shintre, R Ganesh
Kanitkar, R Anant	Shriangarpure, G Ramchandra
Kanitkar, W Govind	Sohoni, V Ramchandra
Kapadia, J Bomansha	Sonavala, A Framji
Kapadia, S Purushottam	Talapatadur, H Narsingrao
Khandwalla, M Shivlal	Talvarkhan, K Manockshaw
Khare, A Vishnu	Tavade, G Bhau
Kirpalani, D Khushiram	Thakkar, P Chhaganlal
Koppikar, S Venkatrao	Thatte, K Bhaskar
Kowshik, N Shashgiri	Tipnis, N Yeshwant
Kulkarni, M Raghunath	Trivedi, T Pitambar las
Kulkarni, V Ramchandra	Vaidya, V Govind
Kundanani, M Allmal	Vakil, A Dulabhrai
Kurane, K Ganesh	Vakil, D Navalshankar
Lam, B Dadabhoy	Vartak, M Trimbak
Limaye, P Gangadhar	Vesavada, M Jashawantrai
Majmudar, K Dayabhai	Vazirani, N Tikamdas
Mandlik, R Narayan	Virkar, M Bajaji
Mankad, V Jatashankar	Virkar, V Bajaji
Marathe, S Ramchandra	Vainic, V Narasilal
Mardhekar, V Bhivram	Yellur, S Rau
Mehpani, G Mulji	Yerowdekar, N Bapoo
Mehta, B Vithaldas	
Mehta, F Merwanji	

Besides the above certain candidates for the B. A. degree have passed the Examination whose numbers are given below, but whole names will be disclosed later on when the result of the B. A. Examination is announced:—

SECOND CLASS.

Nos. 363 372 375 377 383 388 394 397 401 402 403 415 417 419 424 425 427 428 429 430 431 435 442 443 452 456 461 463 464 471 474 494 497 498 503 506 507 513 514 525 and 526.

No. 24 gets the Kinloch Forbes Gold medal and Prize.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

300,02—Nanu and H—Hajee Sharfodin bin Gulam vs Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed—Sorabjee and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

755,01—Balkrishna V N F—Rurgoobai widow vs Ebawoo Nyraco and others—Tyebjee D and Co.
394,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Iamdar Umersey vs Bai Umba widow and another—K B Mehta.
469,02—Unwalla and P—Aishabai widow of Rehmabai and others—Edgelow G and W and A H D and Co.
441,03—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Cader bin vs Shaboodin vs Tajoodin bin Shaboodin—Captain and V—and A H D and Co.
461,03—Mulla and M—Manuel Texeira vs Diego Manuel de Souza and others—Khunderao S and D—and M and M.
502,02—Crawford B and Co—Jehangir Rustomjee Divecha and another vs Jeejeebhoy Ardesir Divecha—Korabji and J.
270,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Harichund Scondcrlal vs Goswami Shri Goverdhunlaljee Mahraj
211,02—In person—Purshotum Narron vs Motibai widow and others.
215,01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vandrawandas and others vs The Malabar S and W Co—Bhaishunker K and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

411,02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Mfg Co

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The matter will be absolutely new and will be in a sealed cover, registered, and shall be broken open in the presence of all Pupils. It will be read clearly, and distinctly, by Mr. K. B. SORABJI, the Manager in charge, and on my behalf, or his nominee, and none shall dispute his decision. It will be a 10 minute speech given at the rate of an ordinary Public Speaker, and the Pupil who gives in his transcription first will be marked No 1, the next No. 2, and so on, and after they are examined, the best and the neatest, with the most correct transcription, shall receive the Rs. 100 cash prize.

A cheque on the Mercantile Bank is now duly lodged for that purpose. The best six, if they desire an appointment on the staff, at any of our Studios, should communicate with me, at the Y. M. C. A. Buildings, Madras. The contest for the Gold Medal will take place the first week in the New Year, probably in my presence.

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Bombay, July, 1903.

ARDESHIR'S

PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, 12TH DECEMBER.

THERE was a large gathering at C. Ardeshir's to witness the prize drawing under a special committee. Mr. Ardeshir said he was gratified at seeing so large an attendance, thanked the public for their past support, and hoped for future continuance. He also said the object of giving prizes was to further extend the popularity of English manufactured goods in India which were sold at lower prices than elsewhere. The goods were admitted to be superior, serviceable and moderate. Further reduction will be made in value and the lower prizes will be increased from 4 to 5. He hoped the public would appreciate and patronize the goods. Mr. Ardeshir regretted the postponement of the drawing of the 15th November, which was due to the late arrival of goods. He offered an apology to the audience who cheered his remarks. A good many of the prizes were drawn in Calcutta and the remaining prizes fell all over India. The local prizes were paid promptly and the gathering dispersed after refreshment. The public were given liberty to see their own numbers. The first prize of Rs.1,000 fell to Ticket No. 1439, held by a Bengali Girl, Srimati Toolsi Dassi, 72, Shamnagar Road, Dun Dum. The second prize, a pretty gold watch, fell to No.3182, held by O.C. Dover, 3, Marquis Street, Calcutta. The third, No. 9112, fell to Joharhossein Gangu, Khoka Bazar, Bombay. One of the spectators, an Englishman, won a gold watch. The audience dispersed highly pleased.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1903.

THE KHOTI ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—II.

To the general principle involving the abolition of crop-shares a hearty accordance can be given, but some scepticism may be allowed as regards the utility of not making the abolition obligatory in all cases. Where cash is not readily procurable the objection to making the rent payable in money has some validity. But what is the objection to making the rent payable in kind? The assessment is fixed and a multiple assessment determined. The rent in cash will be thus ascertained and can be converted into rent in kind by taking as a basis the average value of grain in the district during past years. This method is partly used in fixing the pitch of the assessment, and the rent value in kind could be co-terminous with the settlement for the district. It certainly is not at all desirable to make the amount payable in kind vary with the season and the outturn. If a fairly low rent be fixed the tenants as a body should experience no difficulties. Some tenants, no doubt, would be constantly behind-hand as they are now. The cultivator has not yet learnt the wisdom of hoarding the profit of one year to counterbalance the possible loss of the next season. Herein lies the human equation which no legislation can ever solve. Yearly inspection of crops to ascertain their outturn would but continue the friction between the tenants and the Khots, which it is the object of Government to allay. The tenants in an inspected crop village could hardly be expected to be content with their lot when their kinsfolk in neighbouring villages were free from the annual harassment. In the Amendment Bill it will be provided that a Khot can procure from the Collector, under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code, assistance only to the extent of the assessment, and, therefore, that any further claim must be made in the Civil Courts. The step is in the right direction, but the double procedure will hardly benefit the tenants. The Khots use the Courts as methods of oppression. They have money at their backs and, even if they lose a case, the loss is but little to them. Whereas, to a tenant, a case taken to the Courts means great loss of time in his agricultural pursuits, besides the expenses which he is quite unable to defray. Is not the Government putting a double-barrelled weapon into the hands of the Khots, and is not the position somewhat anomalous?

Practically the Government, in the Collector's Court, will say "Any claim here above the assessment is illegal and cannot be recognised, but if you go to another of my Courts the claim will be considered legal and recognized." Strange, such a difference there should be twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee. The anomaly thus created is the consequence of the crop-share system not being abolished altogether. If the Government could nerve themselves to entire abolition, there would be far greater relief assured to the tenants than the permissive system proposed. If abolition entirely of crop-shares be impracticable at present then all rent cases should be restricted to the Collector's Court and not allowed to occupy the Civil Courts. Again the spirit of concession is forcibly shown in the statement made by Sir James Monteath, that even under the Amendment Bill the Khots, who have had half crop-shares, will continue to get double the rate which is considered appropriate for landlords in other parts of India. The term landlord in this connection is open to strong condemnation, as it is the main contention of the tenants that the Khots are not landlords but managers or contractors on behalf of the State which is the landlord. But waiving this objection for the nonce, on what grounds does the Government justify the system of favouring the Khots to twice the extent of landlords elsewhere? The tenants in the Konkan are far less well-to-do than in other parts of India. They have been rack-rented and crushed for generations by the Khots. The soil in the Konkan is for the most part poor, the population is overcrowded and subsists largely on the wages of labour in Bombay. Yet the burden of a double rate is expected to be complacently borne by the cultivators! Further as the Government cannot bring itself to prescribe invariable but only standard rates, it is obvious that the rate may be more than double. That the standards may be departed from for sufficient reason shown by either party is not a provision, plausible though it seems, of much utility to the tenants, but is one that will be taken full advantage of by the Khots. The Khot will steadily oppose the general reduction in the first instance and the tenants will have a hard struggle to get it. Still further reduction below the standard will be opposed, tooth and nail, by the Khots, and similarly they will always worry a tenant in order to raise the standard. The Khots have many methods of pressure at their disposal. In all cases of a permissive character it is the weaker side that never obtains the benefit.

It was stated by Sir James Monteath that one of the principal grounds for legislation was the need of rectifying an injury which had resulted to some Khots from the fact that certain assessments in the Devgad Taluka were higher than the rents which the Khoti Settlement Officers had recorded as due to them. Inquiries were made as to whether this was the result of the assessment being too high, and, as it appeared that this was the case, it was considered expedient to lower the demand to the extent of 21 per cent. Notwithstanding this large reduction it was still found that some of the recorded rents were less than the assessment which could not in the public interest be still further lowered. It is proposed, therefore, to take power by legislation to raise the recorded rents so as to give the Khots some profit. This profit is set at the high figure of 25 per cent. on the assessment and local fund cess combined. Wherever it is found that the pitch of assessment has been fixed too high it is only just and equitable that it should be reduced. But in the present circumstances the proposed reduction is somewhat open to suspicion. The greatest care was exercised by the Survey Department before its proposals for assessment were determined on. They were subjected to experienced criticism by the Collector, overhauled by the Commissioner of the District, and investigated in the Secretariat, before being auctioned by Government. With whom then does the fault, if any, lie? In view of the other concessions to the Khots is there not the savour of another concessions here? There are circumstances in the Devgad Taluka which differentiate it from other and especially from the northern talukas. It will be noticed that mention is made of recorded rents and therein lies the whole pith of the matter. The Khoti Commission took evidence as to the status, rents of the cultivators in the four northern talukas only of the Ratnagiri Collectorate and none whatever in the southern talukas, of which Devgad is one.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE Transvaal Government do not find that the political situation improves the farther they get from the era of the Boer regime. The resettlement of the country is a big enough task, but the clamorous voices of Johannesburg, whose insistence produced the war, give the Executive no respite from agitation. Between the various classes and interests whose demands are urgent the Government appears able to do little to satisfy either one or the other, and in the meantime it must be acknowledged that "Brother Boer" is looking on in grim silence. He sees that the settlement of the country proceeds slowly, and while the promised agricultural development is still to come he watches the conflict between the magnates of the Rand and the workmen over the labour question. The officials of the Government are themselves at variance. The other day Mr. Wybergh, the Commissioner of Mines, resigned declaring that the Executive was out of sympathy with the people and was too much influenced by the capitalists. There can be no question that the intentions of the Government regarding the importation of Chinese labour were the determining cause of that resignation. Concurrently with the report of Mr. Wybergh's resignation a contemporary announced that Mr. W. E. Davidson, the Colonial Secretary in the Transvaal, had also resigned. This report has not been confirmed, but Reuter's messages of the last few days concerning Transvaal affairs show that it is not without some foundation. Mr. Davidson, who was a member of the Ceylon Civil Service before he went to South Africa, has proposed to ease some of the restrictions affecting the operations of Indian traders. But this is too much for the white colonists who with the intolerance that has always characterised their attitude towards British Indians are strenuously opposing the few concessions intended to be made. We are also told that they are now agitating for the withdrawal of trading licences granted without conditions since the war. The Indian trader was probably found to be an exceedingly useful man in supplying the needs of the people during the unsettled days immediately succeeding the declaration of peace, but his patience and industry have now apparently built up too lucrative a trade to please his white rivals. The whole weight of the Chamber of Commerce is being used against him, but if the Government give way to the clamour on this head and withdraw the few facilities that have been given to Indian merchants it will be a most grievous injustice. We are glad to see that the Indians in the Transvaal are determined to fight this question to the end, and as their leaders are capable of raising their voices to some purpose we have hopes that their advocacy and the justice of their case will avert the injury which the colonists would inflict upon them.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDIAN WHEATS.

PROFESSOR GAMMIE of the Poona College of Science has just prepared a note on his provisional classification of Indian wheats. He calls it only an attempt at classification, but we take it that the attempt is fairly successful as Mr. Mollison, the Inspector-General of Agriculture, has thought fit to give it circulation. Mr. Gammie's work is founded on field observations at the Poona farm, extending over many weeks during the three seasons 1900-03, and it consists simply in grouping together plants which coincide in the sum of certain characters, and which are most evident in growing plants. These distinctions are readily understood by the men engaged in the field work, and it is mainly for their service that his observations are published. Owing to the lack of a properly equipped botanical library the professor prudently reserves the discussion of the subject from purely botanical considerations, until he is able to consult the literature of wheat at some scientific centre. This is only one of the difficulties with which he had to contend. Most of his varieties were rusted while birds and hares combined to thwart him. While the plants were young they were most subject to pests; as they grow to maturity these were markedly free as the strong awns and long glumes of some varieties ward off grain-eating birds which prefer jowar to wheat. Professor Gammie divides the wheats into six groups or sections from characters observed in their spikes and sub-divides them when necessary according to various minor differences. During his observations he tells us that as the terminal grain in each spikelet is distinctly smaller than the two lateral, some of the former were kept separate to grow in comparison with some of the latter. The unexpected result was that the outturn from all was practically equal in quality. Trial cultures were also made of grains from the best and worst spikes of several sorts separately, but the results were inconclusive. They, however, proved that the latter state is due to crowding. The progeny of the cross-bred plants of 1901-02 were unfortunately more or less destroyed by hares. One cross between Kala Kushal and Khapli ripened grains, and the characters of this plant were exactly intermediate between those of its parents—of which it thus incidentically proves the common origin—but the grain was almost exactly similar to that of Khapli. Next season's results from these grains will be carefully watched. It was difficult to come to any conclusion regarding the cross-fertilized forms, but the plants appeared equal to the best of their races. Normally, wheat is self-fertilized and the varieties grown side by side for several years show no traces whatever of cross-fertilization.

LOVE AND APOPLEXY.

IT is not often that a woman is mulcted in damages for breach of promise of marriage—not nearly so often as ought to be. It is they, as a rule, who break the promise, just as if it is they who lure a poor man on to the point of making it. When a man plays a woman false he is hauled into court, all his poetry held up to scorn and derision, and as if that were not punishment enough, he is mulcted in a heavy monetary penalty. Men who have suffered—and who has not more or less—will read with a glow of satisfaction the reports of a case decided in the London Sheriff's Court the other day, in which a heartless being in frills and chiffon who trod a poor man's affections under her three inch heel was made to pay £250 and costs. The plaintiff was a young man who was brought up as a mechanical engineer, and when first he met the defendant in 1898, he was engaged as manager of a cycle company in London. The defendant was then a Miss Constance Van der Bergh, her father being a prosperous London merchant. The plaintiff and the defendant fell in love with each other, and at the time the father had no objection to the plaintiff except that his position was not so good as the father could wish. The plaintiff then started earnestly to work hard in order to make a position for himself and took over a cycle business at Tulse-Hill. In the beginning of 1900 the engagement was made definite. A very large number of love-letters passed between the parties. In one letter the defendant said "she had been doing some cooking and thought you would prefer me practising on the people here rather than on you." There was real affection there. Again she wrote, "I wish you would not be so sweet to me; I always feel so terribly dumpy afterwards. I suppose it must be the reaction." But both the action and the reaction were yet to come. She asked him to be married in a Synagogue. He would be married in a coal mine if she wished it. This was only the beginning of her trifling. She induced him to furnish a house, and when his nest was neat and snug, he went to fetch his bird, whereon she made reply that she wanted the wedding broken off as if she married it would cause her mother a fit of apoplexy as her aunt had died of that complaint. She married another man to whom she had been engaged all the time. No fit of apoplexy befel the mother-in-law; but doubtless the cruel hearted one came very near one on hearing the judgment of the court.

THE Viceroy has thoughtfully placed two saloon carriages of the old Viceregal special train at the disposal of Lord Kitchener for his railway journey from Umballa to Calcutta this week.

THE Boer General De La Rey, accompanied by Brigadier-General Greenfield and Mr. Gabriel, Censor of the Boer Camp at Ahmednagar, left last night for Ahmednagar via Dhond by the Raichur mail.

CERTAIN rumours have been current in the Punjab and elsewhere that his Honour Sir Charles Rivaz contemplates retiring next spring. The "Pioneer" has the best authority for stating that these are entirely untrue.

MR. L. DANE, Foreign Secretary, who accompanied the Viceroy on his tour in the Gulf and to Alwar, has rejoined the Head-quarters of the Government at Calcutta.

HIS HIGHNESS the Gaekwar of Baroda, visited His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at 4 p.m., yesterday. The 117th Mahratta Regiment detailed a guard-of-honor of one company, full strength, with Band and Regimental color under the command of a suba ar and paraded at Government House, Malabar Point, in review order. His Highness was received with a general salute. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery.

THE Marwari Association will present an address to Sir Andrew Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to day.

MR. ZANGWILL was married the other day to Miss Edith Ayrton, the daughter of Professor Ayrton of the Electrical Engineering Department at South Kensington. The reception after the wedding at Professor Ayrton's house in Norfolk Square drew a little crowd of people to watch the arrival of men and women whose names, if they had known it, they had often seen on books and pictures and playbills. Lines of carriages were drawn up round the guarded green space that makes a London square, and the guests thronged up the staircase to greet the bride before she went to change her charming wedding dress for the costume in which she was to begin the journey to that "castle in Spain" whither she herself announced that she and her husband were going. Professor and Mrs Ayrton received their guests at the top of the staircase, and Mr. and Mrs. Israel Zangwill greeted them in the drawing-room, standing together against a background of lovely white flowers heaped about on the piece of furniture against which Mr. Zangwill leaned with a brave determination to be patient. Higher up again, at the top of the house, the many beautiful presents were set out, and on the curtains of the rooms were pinned the many telegrams of congratulation that had been received. It was up here, too, that Miss Ayrton had perhaps signed her maiden name for the last time, in that announcement that she would acknowledge the gifts of the last day on her way to "the castle in Spain." Many friends had gathered to start them on that adventurous journey, fellow-artists in every sense of the word, and Mr. Maurice Hewlett might have described for them the enchanted woods that lie on the road. Mr. Walter Crane could draw pictures of the new country, and from among the guests they would not have lacked story-tellers for the way. Mr. Zangwill's present to his bride is as original as the man himself—cheques for Zionism, the woman's suffrage campaign, and the Charity Organisation Society.

MAGISTERIAL WIT AND WISDOM.

MR. PLOWDEN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

"SYMPATHY is the key-note of human nature and I am inclined to think that the occurrences of an everyday life which appeal less to the imagination than to common experience may excite a deeper interest than thrilling adventures by flood or field."

So writes Mr Chichele Plowden in "Grain or Chaff the Autobiography of a Police Magistrate" just published by Mr T. Fisher Unwin. We agree with him at once. He confirms his own opinion more in the course of his book, thus:

Since I became a police magistrate, nothing has surprised me more in that capacity than the discovery of the amazing hold which police reports have on the public taste. . . . . More than one actor of repute has spoken to me of the interest which he finds in watching the course of a trial.

Referring to his duties in the Marylebone Court he writes:—

It is like playing Hamlet in the barn. Anything less like a temple of justice can hardly be imagined. Maryle one compares favourably with some of the police courts in London, but with its sickly blue tiles running round the wall and its hideous wooden fittings, a stranger entering for the first time might feel puzzled to say whether he was in a lavatory or a conventicle.

Elsewhere he observes of this lack of dignity in London police courts:—

It is almost of the essence of justice that it should at least look wise and never has anything been better designed for this purpose than a judicial wig. . . . I do not believe the importance of outward symbols in dress can be exaggerated. What, for example, would become of the moral influence of a police constable over a London crowd without his blue coat and helmet. . . . I hope I may live to see the day when I am ordered to resume my wig.

VERY MUCH SURPRISED.

Mr. Plowden has the reputation of being a wit, apparently to his own surprise.

Not unfrequently I have sat through cases in the police court quite wild with pain, and been astonished on taking up the paper next day to see myself credited with vivacious remarks, which have even been received with laughter. Reports of this kind always surprise me, and tempt me to say in passing that the hilarity which is constantly referred to as ('Laughter"), ("Much laughter"). ("Roars of laughter") is almost entirely mythical, and has little or no existence outside the lively imagination of the reporter.

Yet Mr. Plowden has himself been a reporter, though it was law reporter to the "Times." For many years he was our contemporary's chief reporter for the Common Pleas Division at Westminster.

Mr. Plowden comes of an old Shropshire family now split into two branches—the Plowdens of Plowden, whose great pride is that they have always adhered to the Roman Catholic faith, and the Chichele Plowdens, who became converted by the marriage of a younger son to Sarah Chicheley two hundred years ago.

Mr. Plowden went to Westminster where the captain of his year was Mr. Justice Phillimore. The greatest fight which he ever remembered at school lasted between forty and fifty rounds, one of the combatants being the present Mr. Justice Buckmill.

From Westminster he went to Brazenose College, Oxford, and the rebukes he received for being late at chapel make him recall an old story of Barham, author of "The Ingoldsby Legends," himself a Brazenose man. I is well worth repeating.

Having been sent for by the Vice-principal and politely asked to account for his continual absence from chapel, Barham replied:—The fact is, sir, you are too late for me.

Too late! repeated the amazed tutor.

Yes sir, I am a man of regular habits. I cannot sit up until seven o'clock in the morning. Unless I get to bed at four or five at the latest I am really fit for nothing the next day.

"STILL DEAD."

The principal of the college was Dr. Cradock, who prided himself on his extraordinary memory for faces and incidents connected with each man. However, one day he failed.

How is your uncle, Mr. L., asked Cradock in his most winning tones.

Thank you, sir, was the reply, he is still dead.

Mr. Plowden gives several interesting anecdotes about his contemporaries at the Bar. He quotes Baron Huddlestone, who described a barrister's life as consisting of three stages.

In the first he is ambitious and cares only for work, in the second he is mercenary and cares only for fees, in the third he cares neither for work nor for fees.

At the Stafford Assizes one day a solicitor's clerk pushed past him in court with a brief under his arm, and with offensive familiarity asked him, Have you seen our little friend Darling anywhere? Our little friend Darling is to-day Mr. Justice Darling.

Regarding capital punishment and flogging, Mr. Plowden expresses these opinions:

Is it to be accepted that civilisation has spoken its last word, and that we are to go on hanging our murderers for evermore? One thing at least seems clear—that, regarded as a deterrent, the death penalty, if it has not altogether failed, has certainly not succeeded in stamping out the crime of murder.

If the law allowed flogging not only in cases of murder as an additional punishment, but wherever crime is the result of violence, or can be traced to a cowardly spirit. I believe more would be done to check the spirit of dangerous crime than by any other means.

SOUND COMMON SENSE.

Mr. Plowden's experiences in the police courts have induced him to express opinions which are marked by the soundest common sense. His views on the seamy side of the metropolis are most valuable. We will quote as an example this passage regarding the undesirable alien adding for ourselves the question "Why should we tolerate these human abominations";—

Many of these desirables belong to the very dregs of humanity. They seem to create a criminal atmosphere of their own, in which, happily, the Englishman seldom finds a place. The latter can be rough and brutal enough, but it does not seem to be in his nature to posses the vicious imagination and depicable qualities which distinguish the worst of these aliens.

Here, with regret, we must leave this biography, brightened by many stories and laden with grain which we can only trust will fall on good soil and bear forth abundantly in due season.

Let us, however, conclude with this short story of a musical but unfilial son:—

A boy who was only thirteen summoned his father for an assault—in plain English, for giving him a thrashing. This was the boy's own account. His father in the lightness of his heart after a day's work proceeded to sing, perhaps not in very good tune, one song after another.

This was not pleasing to his son, who shouted to him to leave off. This was a little too much for the father, and he asserted his parental authority by giving his son a few "clouts" about the head. The boy, though he resented the thrashing did not seem to realise in the least that his own conduct was, to say the least, slightly unusual. When I asked him why he ordered his father to leave off, he replied, "Because I didn't like it." When I pressed him a little further what there was to object to, he answered. "He hollered!"

MR. JOHN STAPLETON, Chief Underground-Agent of the Mysore Mine, Kolar Gold Field, died on Tuesday morning. The deceased had been an inmate of the Company's hospital for the last three weeks and had been in bad health for several months. Lately he suffered from bronchitis with complications of heart, lungs and liver. On Monday, the Chief Medical Officer successfully operated upon him for an abcess on the liver, but he sank and died at 7-30 the next morning. The deceased, who hailed from the West Country, was one of the oldest servants of the Mysore Company. The funeral was attended by all on the Gold Fields, the Reverend L. Gifford Pollard conducting the service.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FAR EAST.

Korean Ports' Question.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

OUTLOOK MOST GLOOMY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

It is stated at New York that Mr. Allen the AmericanMinister at Seoul, has demanded a definite reply regarding the opening of Wiju.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

Reuter wires from Tokio that a conference was held of the senior statesmen yesterday to consider the Russian answer, and that the outlook is regarded as most gloomy.

Japanese stock is steadily falling.

HOME BYE-ELECTIONS.

The Fiscal Issue.

TARIFF REFORMERS' SUCCESS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

In the election at Dulwich Dr. Rutherford Harris, Conservative candidate and a Chamberlainite, has been elected by a majority of 1,437 over Mr. Masterman, the Liberal candidate and Free-trader The polling was as follows :—

Harris (C)	5,819
Masterman (L)	4,382

In the Lewisham election Major Coates, the Conservative and Chamberlainite, was elected by a majority of 2,012 over Mr. Cleland, the Liberal and Free-trader candidate. The polling was as under :—

Coates (C)	7,709
Cleland (L)	5,697

These elections give no change.

The election at Dulwich was made necessary by the death of Sir J. Blundell Maple (C) who was returned unopposed at the last election. He had represented the Constituency since 1887. At the last contested election in 1895 the Conservative majority was 3,082, the figures of the poll being :—

Blundell Maple (C)	5,258
Clarke (R)	2,176

The vacancy at Lewisham was caused by the death of Mr. John Penn (C) who was also returned unopposed in 1900 and in 1895. The last contested election was in 1892 when the Conservative majority was 2,414, the figures of the poll being :—

J. Penn (C)	5,309
G. A. Harvey (R)	2,895

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The elections at Dulwich and Lewisham are generally regarded as a striking victory for Mr. Chamberlain.

The "Daily News" admits they are not encouraging, but is convinced that the country cannot be judged by a part of London.

The "Daily Chronicle" says the Protectionists' diminished majorities are most satisfactory.

The "Standard" admits the results show that the electors are not frightened of the ministerial policy, but thinks it is due more to Party loyalty, despite Mr. Chamberlain than to approval of Mr. Chamberlain.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

The Control of Gendarmerie.

AN ITALIAN COMMANDER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

It is expected that an Italian will be selected to command the Gendarmerie in Macedonia.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

A telegram to the "Standard" from Constantinople states that general Craveri, who commanded the Italian troops inCrete at the time of the disturbances there, has been selected to command the Macedonian gendarmerie.

THE BLOOD STAINED THRONE.

Servia and Europe.

POWERS FOLLOW BRITAIN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

Since the assassination of King Alexander, Great Britain has refused to recognise the new Government of Servia, and the other Powers are now beginning to take the same course by giving their representatives prolonged leave, which will continue until King Peter's regicide councillors are dismissed.

'VARSITY FOOTBALL.

Oxford Beat Cambridge.

The Rugby Football match between Oxford and Cambridge has resulted in a victory for Oxford by 18 against 13 points.

THE MOKPHO RIOTS.

During the riots at Mokpho the Japanese mob wounded 17 Koreans.

FROM RS. 10,000 TO 10

To Rs. 10,000 to 200 against placing the first three in the Viceroy's Cup. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, next to Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TEST MATCH

English Team's Lead.

SPECTATORS' ILL FEELING.

HOOTING THE UMPIRE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

The Australians in their second innings have made 367 for five wickets, Trumper not finished with 119.

A disagreeable scene took place to-day at the match, the crowd resenting the Umpire's decision that Hill had been run out. The hooting was of such proportions that Warner threatened to withdraw his team and only abstained from doing so out of deference to Noble.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The Australians are out in their second innings for 485, Trumper unfinished 185.

THE THIBET MISSION.

AN UNOPPOSED ADVANCE.

CHINESE AND THIBETAN OFFICIALS FRIENDLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

A press communique issued this evening says that the Thibet Mission with the escort crossed the Jelap La Pass and arrived at Rinchengong on the 13th December with opposition. The gate in the wall built across the road at Yatung was left open, and though the Chinese and Thibetan officials requested the British Commissioner not to pass through they subsequently gave him a dinner and the meeting was friendly.

The women, who had left their homes, have returned, and some supplies are being furnished.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The probable programme for the next meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council will include the appointment of Select Committees on the Universities Bill, the Central Provinces Civil Courts Bill, and the Poisons Bill.

The Select Committee on the Universities Bill will include the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, and the Hon'bles Messrs. Peddler, Morison, Bilderbeck, Bhandarkar, and Gokhale.

TRANSPORT DEMANDS IN BENGAL.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF HORSES.

Owing to the large purchases of transport animals horse-dealers in Bengal have raised their prices, and the Calcutta Municipality, which needs ponies badly for the Northern Gowzhana, finds itself in a difficulty.

ENGLISH PASSIVE RESISTERS.

SYMPATHY IN INDIA.

At the triennial Baptist Missionary Conference which is now being held in Calcutta, a resolution was passed expressing deep interest in the struggle in England and Wales over the education question and rejoicing at the brave stand made by many who have refused to pay rates levied in support of denominational schools. In conclusion, they offer their hearty sympathy and encouragement to their brethren in England, who have been compelled to adopt the principle of passive resistance that they may be faithful to the cause of religious liberty and constitutional Government.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 16.

A man named Jotindra Nath Gui has been discharged of a charge of murder at the Calcutta High Court, to-day, under extraordinary circumstances. He was originally tried before Mr. Justice Prinsep and a special jury, but the jury were divided in the proportion of six to three, and Mr. Justice Prinsep without ascertaining what their verdict was discharged them, and ordered a retrial. The man was placed to-day before Mr. Justice Harrington, and Mr. Chowdry, the prisoner's counsel, contended that Mr. Justice Harrington had no jurisdiction inasmuch as Mr. Justice Prinsep had not ascertained the verdict, and as Mr. Justice Prinsep and that particular jury had the possession of the case Mr. Justice Harrington could not try it. The Advocate General admitted the force of the objection and the difficulty presented, and entered a "nolle prosequi." Mr. Justice Harrington thought the point raised was one eminently for the consideration of a full bench, but yielding to the "nolle prosequi" and without expressing any opinion ordered the prisoner's discharge.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., having been granted temporary leave of absence to Jeypore from 21st to 30th December inclusive, the command of the Bombay District and garrison will devolve on Lieut.-Col. A. H. Callwell, commanding Royal Garrison Artillery, the next senior officer, during the absence of the General Officer Commanding.

MRS. WORTHAM, the wife of an official at the London Law Courts, was discovered by her mother lying dead on the landing at her residence in Great College-street, Brighton. Mr. Wortham called on his mother-in-law on his way to business, that day stating that his wife, who was then dressing would visit her shortly. As Mrs. Wortham failed to arrive her mother at noon went to the house and found the body of her daughter, fully dressed. It was plain that death was due to strangulation, as a silk hand kerchief was twisted round the neck. Mrs. Wortham was thirty-seven years of age.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 16.

At the annual general meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce held yesterday evening the chairman, in laying on the table a summary of the work done during the year, alluded to the present inadequate resources of the port to cope with the work, when several steamers are loading or discharging simultaneously. It, therefore, seemed imperative to impress on the Harbour Trust Board the necessity of immediately adopting some measures of relief. It was satisfactory to know that they had appointed a special committee to investigate various proposals as the necessity, he said, was urgent. He also referred to the Income-tax and said the Chamber had in common with other public bodies represented that the time had come when this obnoxious impost might finally be dropped.

Sir George Arbuthnot then addressed the meeting regarding preferential tariffs. In the course of his address he said that having just returned from home where the minds of the political, social, and commercial world alike were much engrossed by the great fiscal controversy, he hoped he would be pardoned if he said a few words on that subject—"dumpophobia" has become for us all a household word. Whether Great Britain or India is in question I have no hesitation in confessing myself an inveterate and pronounced "dumpophobist." To go a step further not only am I proud to proclaim myself an ardent admirer alike of Mr. Chamberlain's personality and his policy so far as Great Britain is concerned, but also I venture to state that the main features of that policy are such as have been approved and advocated by myself in common with many other abler and wiser men for a long time past, and we only hesitated to hurl ourselves into the fray until we found a man with the genius to lead us. Now the hour has come and the man. Whilst with regard to Great Britain our convictions, whichever side we take, are long formed and deeply rooted, we feel that India does not stand altogether on the same plane We feel that to this our great dependency with its hundred of millions of inhabitants we stand in a special position of trust. We hesitate to take action until convinced that it is for their good as well as ours. This feeling is one of which we certainly have no need to be ashamed. I am not asking you to come at once to any definite final decision with regard to this question, but I wish to urge that while sitting upon the fence in the course of modern politics in a matter so deeply affecting all financial and commercial interests it is but natural and right that Government should look to the Indian Chambers of Commerce for advice and assistance and give much attention to what they urge. The question before us is not only a vast but a living one and is not destined like too many others to be tied up with red tape and put away in dusty pigeon hole. I hope our advice and assistance in common with that of sister Chambers in India will at this crisis not be wanting. Let me add that I hope it will not be too long delayed. Holding strong views with regard to Great Britain I cannot profess to be altogether unbiassed with regard to India. If the new policy is adopted by the rest of the empire there are few who will deny that only the strongest reasons of justice and expediency would justify India in dissociating herself and standing aloof. Should she elect to cut herself off from a great imperial combination such as is contemplated, and rely on her own strength in dealing with foreign nations, who are in too many instances jealous and even actively hostile, I fear that the risks she would run would be very serious ones. Of course it is true that the positions of India and Great Britain in regard to the question differ widely. India's exports are in excess of her imports and consist mainly of raw products whilst her imports are mainly manufactured goods. With Great Britain it is the exact converse, but what in my opinion India above all things stands in need of is the encouragement of her local industries, assistance in developing manufactures, so that her vast and growing population may no longer be dependent to so large an extent as at present on agriculture alone for their daily wages. I do not profess to lay down chapter and verse to-night. It seems to me that it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise such a tariff as should be at once preferential as regards the empire and yet help India, and which would at the same time give us effective weapons for defence and retaliation should we be attacked by other nations. In this connection it is noteworthy that India's imports from foreign countries have more than doubled in recent years. Though we by no means desire a commercial war, yet should it be forced upon us, the fact that some of our principal exports are practically monopolies either of this country or the empire, would be a point to score in our favour.

THE PUNJAB MANŒUVRES.

NORTHERN ATTACK REPULSED.

A GENERAL CAPTURED.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 16.

A Southern Army correspondent wires :—The special idea of the second phase of the manœuvres being to prevent injury to Rawalpindi and its defences the forces were divided into three sections. They were entrenched and arrangements to signal the movements of the enemy were made which revealed his intention of bursting from the mountain fastnesses upon the Pindi Water Supply whilst demonstrating in front of the Southern Army. About noon the enemy's infantry issuing under a storm of shot and shell crossed General Collins' position, and harassed by the cavalry struggled into Syedpur where they met a friendly force which had crossed the hills and debouched on to the plain. The remainder of Southern line was feinted, and the umpires decided that the northern attack on the first southern section at Shikarpuri had failed.

The manœuvres conclude on the 16th when the demobilisation begins concluding on the 19th.

A Northern Army correspondent writes of further instances of the enemy coming into range and with drawing coolly because of no umpire.

General Spens advancing too far in front of his brigade was personally captured.

A gunner of the horse artillery was killed by being jolted off a gun-carriage, the wheels of the next gun going over him. The man died in a few minutes and was buried in a hasty grave dug near a village.

A serious assault was committed by villagers on two young Officers who had entered village from curiosity. They were knocked down, and beaten with lathis and pelted with clods and with difficulty managed to get clear. They met a party of soldiers near and so reached camp.

The police promptly arrested five men.

A SOLDIER'S MADNESS.

A MANIA FOR FIRES.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 16.

At the Chief Court, yesterday, the trial was concluded of Corporal Holden, South Staffordshire Regiment, who was charged with setting fire to the barrack-room at the Jutogh Cantonment in August last, and also with assaulting a native with a knife.

According to the evidence, the accused, who was Station Staff Office clerk, was placed under arrest for absenting himself. Afterwards the accused ordered a "chaprassie" to set fire to a pile of papers. The native refused, and the accused then aimed a blow, which, however, only grazed his cheek and cut his thumb slightly.

It was subsequently found that the bedding in the prisoner's room had been fired. The accused, who had been out in the sun, complained of a headache, and medical evidence showed that he was suffering from acute mania.

The jury found he was not responsible for his actions at the time, and he was ordered to be detained in custody.

THE TILAK APPEAL CASE.

MR. DAVAR'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 16.

Mr. Davar argued the case for the crown to-day in Tilak's appeal. Tilak was represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Khare, Mr. Karundikar, and Mr. Kelkar. Mr. Davar said that the prosecution had proved their case while the defence had waited the superstructure of its own endeavouring to have a case on false theories which had no existence in reality. This was due to the defence pretending not to understand the case for the prosecution. This pretended ignorance demonstrated itself in a number of ways. There was the influence which Kharpade endeavoured to exert over Kumbojkar for the adoption of Nana Maharaj's son. Up to May 1891, there was not a word mentioned in any minutes of the trustees that any other than the member of the Kolhapur branch of the family should be adopted. Kharpade had been to Kolhapur only for a few days and Tilak never went there, and still they came to the conclusion that no fit boys were to be found in that place. The Hon. Mr. Khare impeached the judgment of Mr. Clements who would not even credit Kharpade and Kumbojkar with impartiality, but the Magistrate may have had good grounds for that opinion, for where was the evidence of the impartiality of these men in their treatment of the unfortunate woman, Taj Maharaj? Nagpurkar and Kumbojkar, the other two trustees, were looked upon as mere cyphers by Tilak and Kharpade. Tilak had acted as he had done for three reasons:—Firstly, his prejudice against Bala whom he would not adopt; secondly, to have Tai Maharaj at his mercy; and, thirdly, his love of power and flattery. Mr. Davar criticised Mr. Khare's remarks about Mr. Clements' judgment, and stated that Mr. Clements deserved credit for the trouble he had taken in sifting the truth from a false case. Mr Davar read several passages from the evidence of the witnesses, and said that that clearly showed exaggerated and false statements From a full consideration of the case it could be seen that Tai Maharaj had all along wished to adopt Bala and that the other adoption was an after thought. If Tilak wished a minor to be adopted, as the defence alleged, out of economic considerations, he would not have launched the litigation that had cost the estate so much. There was Tilak's integrity under all these circumstances. Mr. Davar was still addressing the court when it rose for the day. He will continue his address to-morrow and perhaps for two or three days.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

A VISIT TO AGRA.

AGRA, DECEMBER 16.

The Viceroy left Bharatpore yesterday morning, and reached Agra about noon. His arrival was private.

His Excellency was received at the Cantonment station by the Lieutenant-Governor, and proceeded to Circuit House, where he joined Lady Curzon.

The Viceroy paid a visit to the Taj and also spent a long afternoon inspecting the Fort, in company with Mr. Marshall, Director-General of Archæology.

Lord Curzon, accompanied by the Lieut.-Governor, visited the Taj and Imad-ud-dowla this morning, and left for Sikandra after breakfast.

THE VICEROY'S TERM OF OFFICE.

IN the speech of his Excellency the Viceroy at the State banquet at Alwar on Saturday night there was one paragraph which will inevitably give rise to speculation and surmise. Remarking that "as this is in all probability the last speech that I shall ever give in Rajputana," his Excellency proceeded to pay a farewell tribute to the Agent to the Governor-General and the Political Officers in Rajputana. Whatever may have been Lord Curzon's intention, there cannot be much doubt that in many quarters a peculiar significance will be attached to these words, and it will be argued that this is scarcely the language that would be used by a Viceroy contemplating with certainty an extension of office for a further period of two years. Lord Curzon's announcement in the Legislative Council in August last was sufficiently definite—"I have accepted the offer of His Majesty's Government for an extension of my term of office, with permission for an interim vacation in England should I desire to take it next year"—but Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons qualified this statement with the proviso "should he be able to continue his work beyond that date." Since these announcements were made the political situation at Home has greatly changed, and it would not be surprising if Lord Curzon felt the call to return to active political life in England too strong to be resisted.—"Pioneer."

THE SPOLIATION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago a correspondent in your columns drew attention to the neglected condition of Lord Sandhurst's statue. It is still in the same condition. Jungle growth threatens to hide and ultimately destroy it. So long as the jungle is kept below the waist I do not much mind, nor do I suppose would Lord Sandhurst, for that nobleman of a certainty never wore such badly cut, ill-fitting pantaloons as the sculptor has given him. But by and bye the coat will be concealed; then the counterfeit presentment of the document, wherewith he brought the Improvement Trust into being, and finally the head.

Not content with despoiling Lord Sandhurst's statue, I find someone has now attacked that of Sir Richard Temple, by laying down a mortar-mill and erecting a builder's shanty on the side-walk. If the mortar mill had been put inside the palisading it would have been more economical, as no trough and no central pivot would have been required. Moreover, the desecration would have been complete.

One would have thought the horrible, unsightly mess in front of the Telegraph Office was a sufficient offence against good-taste and quite near enough to the scene of any operations in the locality without making another. The insolent way in which public nuisances and unsightly erections are permitted in Bombay is simply atrocious, and it is a thousand pities that those who might prevent it are so supremely indifferent.—Yours, etc.

AN EX-SHERIFF.

Bombay, December 16.

A GERMAN professor, Herr Zekeli, has constructed the largest balloon on record, to which he has given the name of the Deutschland, and in which he propose to make a voyage of a week's duration at an early date. The learned professor claims that his mammoth balloon is thoroughly under control, and can be guided in any direction, even against a strong headwind, by the steering apparatus which he has perfected, and which is expected to do its duty under any climatic conditions. This latest invention in airships can carry provisions for fifteen days for five people. The bag is filled with pure hydrogen, and the balloon is fitted with aluminium boats, so that in the event of being driven out to sea and meeting with any accident that would prevent it flying it will float easily and safely. This latest device in airships is said to be attracting a great deal of attention on the Continent, and the Berlin Aeronautical Society is much interested in the invention, while many well-known aeronauts are said to believe that Herr Zekeli's device has at last solved the problem of navigable balloons.

THE HOUSING OF THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the attention of the City Improvement Trust is so engrossed, as it ought to be, with the question of housing the people displaced, a word from me, I hope, will not be quite out of place. It was perfectly natural that the present difficulties should have arisen, as the City Trust Act, while importing rights and privileges from the English Act, the Housing of the working classes Act, 1890, is totally devoid of the safeguards provided in the parent Act before the displacement, thereby placing, as it were, the cart before the horse. In my draft notes to the Corporation months before the City Improvement draft was published I made a few suggestions but, unfortunately, they met with a very scanty response, perhaps because it was thought, at the time, to come from a moffussilite. Now, however, as the question has come to the front, I desire to lay them, or the principles involved in them, before the public through your columns. The suggestions I made then were :—

ACCOMMODATION FOR WORKING CLASSES DISPLACED BY THE SCHEME.

39. The Scheme shall provide for the accommodation of the working classes as may be displaced in the area comprised therein in suitable dwellings which, unless there be any special reasons to the contrary, shall be situate within the limits of the same area or in the vicinity thereof.

40. When the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that equally convenient accommodation can be provided for such classes at some place other than that aforesaid and that the same has been or is about to be forthwith provided, it shall be competent to the Governor-in-Council to decide that the condition aforesaid has been duly complied with.

41. It shall be competent, however, to the Governor-in-Council to dispense wholly or partly with the obligation provided in the preceding section, on his being satisfied that it is expedient having regard to the special circumstances of the locality and to the number of artisans and others belonging to the working class dwelling within the area being employed within a mile thereof, to do so.

42. As soon as the Governor-in-Council has confirmed the scheme, it shall be the duty of the Committee to take steps for purchasing the land required by the scheme and for carrying the scheme into execution, as soon as practicable.

43. It shall be competent to the Committee to sell or let all or any part of the area comprised in the Scheme to any purchaser or lessees for the purpose and under the condition, that such purchasers or lessees will, as respects the land so purchased by or leased to them, carry the scheme into execution subject to such conditions as to building and its maintenance as the Committee may deem it proper to impose, providing also for the revesting or re-entry thereon on breach thereof.

44. It shall be competent to the Committee to engage with anybody of Trustees, society, or person to carry the whole or part of the scheme into effect upon such terms as may to it seem expedient.

48. The Committee shall also provide in the grant or lease of area appropriated for erecting dwelling houses for working classes, suitable conditions and restrictions of building and the extent of accommodation to be afforded thereby and for all proper sanitary arrangements.

When the Committee has undertaken the building departmentally they shall sell and dispose of all such buildings within ten years of the time of completion thereof.

47. Whenever the Committee thinks expedient the Committee shall contract with the person entitled to the first estate of free-hold in any land comprised in the scheme to carry the same into effect.

48. If within five years after the removal of any buildings on the land set aside for working men's dwellings, the Committee have failed to sell or let such land for the purposes prescribed by the scheme or have failed to make arrangements for the said dwellings the Corporation or failing it the Governor-in-Council shall order the said land to be sold by public auction or by public tender with full power to fix a reserve price and on condition to erect dwellings for working classes in accordance with plans to be approved by the Committee and such other reservations and regulations as the Corporation or the Governor-in-Council may deem necessary.

49 Not less than six weeks before taking any houses the Committee shall make known their intention to take the same by placards and bills or other general notices within a reasonable distance of such houses.

These suggestions, if adopted, avoid the present difficulties and further relieve the Trust to a considerable extent by delegating its powers to company or companies as might seem convenient The mills, who are the large employers of labour, and whose employees to a material extent were to be rendered houseless, might very well be given the power of replacing them at convenient places, analogous to that in the English enactment.

The Land Acquisition Act extends its benefit to all Corporations and companies, but, perhaps, the providing of houses for their employees may be a questionable privilege under the Act to enable compulsory acquisition. In any case by extending the benefit of the Act for acquiring landed property for the purpose of household, by a provision analogous to the English Act, would not go a little in the way of relieving the Trust, and at the same time removing confusion by delegating to these mills a portion of the obligations of the Trust.—Yours, &c.

KALABHAI LALLUBHAI.

December 15.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS H. MOORE.

GENERAL regret has been caused by the announcement, made in our columns yesterday, of the death of Mr. Thomas H. Moore, Chief Agent of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, and partner in the firm of Messrs. T. H. Moore and Co., which firm now holds the local agency of the Imperial and Royal Insurance Companies. Mr. Moore took a drive on Tuesday evening, and soon after his return he died at the Yacht Club Chambers, where he had been living temporarily.

He first came out to India in 1863 as an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Coupland and Co., merchants. He afterwards became an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Campbell Mitchell and Co., and subsequently became a partner of it with Mr. Andrew Grant, who may be remembered by old residents as an eloquent speaker at public meetings in Bombay in those days. The firm closed its affairs subsequently, and Mr. Moore continued to carry on mercantile business under the name of Messrs. T. H. Moore and Co. In 1871 he joined the Mofussil Company, Limited, as a director, when the management of it was in the hands of the late firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., and after the failure of the latter firm, he was appointed a joint trustee with Mr. W. M. Macaulay to wind up its affairs. Mr. Moore went home in 1885, and opened a branch firm in Liverpool under the name of Messrs. Moore Brothers, in connection with his Bombay firm. The Liverpool branch after some time wound up its affairs, and Mr. Moore returned to Bombay in 1893 to look after the affairs of his own firm here. He again joined the board of directors of the New Mofussil Company under which name the old Company was reconstructed; and in 1895 he resigned the post of director and became chief agent of the Company. In that capacity he continued till the time of his death. During his tenure of the office of chief agent, the company has prospered, and its business has been profitably extended. Mr. Moore was a shrewd business man who had forty years' experience in the cotton trade, and had many business connections in England and on the Continent. He leaves behind him an old mother, his wife, and a large family. One of his sons, Mr. T. D. Moore, is assistant to the chief agent of the New Mofussil Company. The offices of the latter company, of the Royal Insurance branch, the Imperial Insurance branch, and all the up-country factories of the New Mofussil Company were closed yesterday out of respect for his memory.

A PILGRIM SHIP DELAYED.

The steamer Akbar, Captain G. W. Baldwin, which left Bombay harbour at 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday evening with 531 Pilgrims on board for Jeddah, put back from sea two hours later owing to the dome of the safety valve having burst. She anchored off the Ballard Pier and is under quarantine. The damage has been repaired and she will resume her voyage.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THE DUTCH GALLERY.

VIOLIN AND PIANOFORTE RECITALS.

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

MR. CONDER'S work, gathered at No. 14, Brook-street, gains something from the cumulative effect and more from the harmony. The blues help one another, and one figure in soft but intense light seems to aid in kindling the gentle illumination of another. The figures are disposed in the manner of the "conversation pieces" which they imitate but in these conversation has flagged. They are all so deliberately and carefully undramatic that silence manifestly prevails. The talk has become smaller and smaller since the day of the early eighteen century, so that the ear cannot hear it. More than the melancholy of the followers of Watteau prevails between Mr. Conder's figures—the melancholy of "a party in a parlour, all silent and all ill." So much for what has so generally been called gaiety; doubtless, there are many who allow the claim to gaiety made by those former flowery painters, and honestly think them gay, but where is the sensitiveness of such spectators? Watteau himself is little less than tragic, pic-nic or no pic-nic; the others are less conscious, and less capable of the eternal sadness. Mr. Conder's very fans are melancholy, as melancholy as a fete champetre or a hunting-party; especially the garlanded fans; and his beautiful marines have little figures standing on their shores that, without action or expression, are obviously tenant banished. Even the charm of the composition—and he can compose exquisitely—cannot an attraction that is hardly pleasure. Peculiarly artistic in arrangement is "Venise la Rouge," with its bright colours of flesh and of shot-blue draperies it tenderly painted water and the admirable placing of objects—the architectural forms the figures, the little masts at their happy angle. This pretty fantasy, the very beautiful "Gondolie," with its softly cloud sky and its sombre figures finely placed and a more topographic "Santa Maria della Salute, with a brilliant passage of water are fruits of a visit to Venice; but only the last named looks as though it had been painted there. Mr. Conder seems to have kept an ideal not precisely of a romantic Venice—for his world is dated long after the decease of romance and before its modern restoration—but of a Venice at any rate of verve and of flowing garments. One must have a liberal and great affection for the Italy of to-day in order to love or endure the Venice in which the chemiseta assistant is the tenor on the water at night and the dressmaker's the soprano instead of De Musset's Narcissa. But that affection lives in not a few hearts and the penny steamer—his Veporetto itself—carries no dull or vulgar company. Mr. Conder's convention is altogether consistent and successful. It comprises the few colours he has learnt to make so interesting and beautiful, and the bright flesh colours, bright without very high tone; the tender, murky skies and the dim, opaque, and lovely blue of the sea in "Au Bord de la Mer" and "L'il Abandonnee." To the same definite scheme belongs the fine glow on the two beautiful standing figures of "Le Jardin Ferme" the Diaz quality of other figures or heads scattered through this charming gallery; the beauty of trees in a mass as in "Crepuscule Tendre;" and the tiny landscapes engarlanded in some of the fans. Mr. Conder has a fine and sensitive feeling for surface and for paint, a very dainty sense of material. In "The Dancer" he raises his silk to the full dignity of an artist's instrument. Among the finest of the pictures exhibited are the blue "Fountain." "Lilly already mentioned, "Crepuscule," and "La Toilette."

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Francis Macmillen gave a Violin Recital, assisted by Miss Ella Spravka at the pianoforte. Mr. Macmillen has a wonderfully fine technique and his perfection, so far as tonality was concerned, was exceptionally good. His ear, that is to say, is essentially true; in a word, from the negative point of view, he may be described as faultless. Therewith, however, one remembers Tennyson's famous criticism: "Faultily faultless, icily regular, dead perfection." In Max Bruch's Concerto in G. Minor, in which the violin part was accompanied at the pianoforte by Mr. Haddon Squire, his only drawback was a certain tendency to emphasising his negative qualities which, however, seemed small enough when one chose to forget the curious thinness of his tone, which reminded one of nothing so forcibly as of a sheet of gold-leaf, where the metal is pure enough, but has been thinned out to an extreme degree. Now and then, however—and this was particularly shown in a Bach violin piece—he displayed a certain attacking energy and a versatility of mood which struck the hearer as possessing the true artistic note. This was curious enough in face of the fact that he seemed quite unable to play Valentini's "Tarantella" with clearness or fine distinction; the notes became blurred, and, if the phrase may be allowed, seemed to "run into one another" with a resultant loss of meaning and of separate significance. Mr. Macmillen also played a movement from Mr. Ernest Blake's Symphony Alastor, the composer himself accompanying at the pianoforce. Mr. Blake has certainly, to a large extent, realised the mysticism of that which everybody must regard as one of the greatest achievements of Shelley's poetical life; but it may be doubted if such a dream can ever be ultimately realised in music; and, although we give all praise to Mr. Blake's literary intelligence, we confess that his application in this case of that province of his talent to music does not altogether appeal to us. Occasionally, however, the music rises to a distinctly fine level of poetical feeling, even though its general note of mildness does not altogether run in harmony with Shelley's fantastic dream. Miss Ella Sprawka played three sonatas by Scarlatti with much technical excellence, and with a definite comprehension of the work in hand. She has a nimble style, and shows her practising industry with on uncertainty of effect. To do so much is proof of honest and thorough work; perhaps in time she will learn to play a little more inspiringly.

Mr. Charles Fry, with Miss Olive Kennett, to quote the programme, gave a performance of Hamlet at the Theatre Royal on Saturday afternoon, the incidental music of which had been composed by Mr. Berthold Tours. Mr. Tours writes with much sense of refinement, and occasionally he even impresses one with a definite feeling of tragedy. The music was played by Mr. E. G. Creager and by Mr. W. T. Creager, and we are bound to add that their performance was discreet and delicate. They did not make too much of their share in the labours of the afternoon; nevertheless, they represented a most important—we had almost said an essential—element in the play, as it was interpreted on this occasion. Mr. Fry's Hamlet was, without question, a most sincere and thoughtful impersonation. He had, to begin with, no affectations. His gesture was not meaningless, his voice was not artificial. This is no place wherein to discuss the subtle points that have so often been raised connected with the sanity of Hamlet. It may be said, however, that Mr. Fry took the highly reasonable view that Hamlet was irrationally sane. He chose to make the man's unreason unfathomable, and his eccentricities superficial. It is a point of view which, right or wrong leads itself to no controversy. Dispute as Germans and English critics may, here is a safe place, of peace for Mr. Fry leaves the situation precisely as Shakespere left it; he gives no answer. The quiet but artistic setting of the work was extremely commendable. Mrs. Thoulesi as Gertrude was extremely anxious to do her best—a feat which she throughly accomplished. Miss Kennett's Ophelia was well thought out, but was, perhaps, a little like the ambitious gentlemen of Mr. Gilbert's libretto: You hold yourself like this, you hold yourself like that; by hook or crook you try to look both angular and flat. She recited her lines, however, musically; and she took Hamlet's unwarrantable impudence with the air of martyr; her pity for him when he summarily

dismissed her to a convent—to use De Quincey's delightful phrase—was quite saintly. Mr. Francis as Polonius was as Polonius should be—the point need not be elaborated; and the lesser parts were well filled.

On Tuesday afternoon M. Ysaye gave his only violin recital of this season at the Queen's hall, and of course impressed everybody once more with the artistic significance of his musical personality. In Bach's Chaconne he was altogether at his best. Some years ago we remember hearing him at the Queen's Hall in such a performance of the same work as quite electrified his audience on the present occasion his interpretation was no less great; the beauty of his technique and the extraordinary beauty of his phrasing were altogether relegated to those places in which criticism in any adverse sense, has no hold, but contents itself with sheer praise. Vieuxtemps' Concert in D minor (No.4) was given with piano, organ, and harp accompaniment, an utterly ridiculous combination. It is absurd to suppose that the orchestra can thus be superseded, and the result naturally was that even Ysaye here played less with sentiment than with sentimentality. The Scherzo was hurried and exaggerated, and the organ seemed to make the show movement unutterably ecclesiastical. It is a pity that such a policy should have been pursued, because Ysaye needs no emotional aid to prove how admirable an artist he is. In Wieniawski's Polonaise in D major, for example, his nervous energy and his complete mastery over the work, reminded one of everything that is virile in modern art; it was as though he were hurling his notes, definite, true, and seriously purposeful, as one shoots with dead rightness in the moment of battle. Tanelew's Reverie he played with much passion and feeling; the only drawback here was that he was somewhat inclined to diffusiveness. Nevertheless, to sum him up, as he appeared on this occasion, in a brief phrase, he remains, albeit at times a little too emotional, one of the very greatest interpretative artists of the time. Miss Alice Venning sang Mozarts Deh! Vieni non tardar, and three songs by Cornelius with less successful result than her earnest intention deserved. At the same hall Herr Ferenez Hegedus' Violin Recital was quite well attended. He was assisted by Herr Benno Schonberger. Herr Hegedus' playing of Corelli's La Follo was very even and very tuneful and the technical accomplishment shown throughout was extremely good. We rather missed, however, the bigness of tone which Crelli must have imagined for the perfect interpretation of his work. In Spohr's Adagio from the Second Concerto, the player shone to great advantage, and was all the more admirable inasmuch as Spohr's violin writing shows him distinctly at his best as a composer. In a minuet by Mozart, too, Herr Schonberger played extremely well, and within the dainty and delicate limits which he imposes upon himself, he proved his art in a way that was extremely effective and most personal. In a "Pastoral" by Scarlatti and in a Chopin Ballade the delicate versatility of his method and the rapidity of his manual accomplishment were remarkably fine. Had Herr Schouberger lived in the goldendays of the harpsichord, his name would certainly have gone down to posterity as an artist of wonderful merit. The piano forte is obviously not the instrument upon which all his resources should be lavished; in a word, the piano for te was not destined for so exquisite an art.

The English members of Parliament could hardly have chosen a better time in which to visit Paris. The theatres, which, after all, offer the chief charm to the cultivated visitor, are playing pieces of exceptional merit. The Comedie Francaise has revived its triumphs of last season, "L'Enigme" and Le Marquis de Priola; Rejane, in her sombre role of Antoinette Sabrier, draws the world to the Vaudeville; and the Renaissance is still devoted to L'Adversaire, the last, and perhaps the most brilliant play by Capus. At the Ambigu, Les Deux Gosses is the revival of an old favourite which, in its English adaptation, has achieved one of the greatest successes of melodrame. The receipts of these houses during the past few weeks is proof that good dramatic fare is still a profitable investment in Paris. It is conspicuously the case with one of the outer theatres, the Theatre Victor Hugo, in Montmartre. It has sprung into instant notoriety because of a most successful and interesting play from the pen of Jacques Richepin, which is now being given there. Some of the lesser theatres, indeed, are doing extremely well just now, such as the Capucines with a triple bill and the Felix-Dramatiques with Le Jumeau. The Palais-Royal still maintains its reputation for amusing farce. There is a tendency in modern French drama to return to the classic unities of time, place, and action by which the genius of Victor Hugo refused to be bound. It was visible in Denise, and many pieces of distinction since the death of Dumas fits. Now it is said that the new piece that Paul Hervieu is writing for the Francais will exhibit these characteristics. M. Hervieu is one of the most talented playwrights of the day. He has a tendency to confound the theatre with the hospital, but there is always strong purpose in his work and a certain morality. His strong meats are not adapted to delicate digestions. In his Course aux flambeaux one of the great successes of the Comedie Francaise of late years he read a remarkable and eloquent lesson on some of the principles of heredity. There certainly was unity of action if not the other unities. In 1830 there was a riot in the House of Moliere because of Hugo's daring contempt of these rules in Hernani. Shall we see a protestation the other way round?

The pictorial output of Mr. George C Haite is astonishingly large. Besides sending to Suffolk-street, to the London Sketch Club, and to other exhibitions, Mr. Haite is responsible for each of the 104 water-colour and pencil drawings, on view onward from to-day till Dec. 24 at the Modern Gallery. Most if not all, of these were executed during a recent visit to Venice. It is doubtless because he really enjoys working, and often forgets while at work that the drawing is intended for exhibition and sale, that Mr. Haite retains to a remarkable degree his freshness of outlook, especially in so far as colour is concerned. Colour and Sunlight is the sub-title of his exhibition His drawings are of the sun-steeped south, for whose luxuriance he has a keen eye. The Zattere, with the church of he Gesuati from ing the wide quay, slowly moving craft on the still water, the large t work on view, has been brought by Mr. E. Davis for presentation to the Pietermaritzburg Corporation Gallery. Practically without exception the exhibits are in subject picturesque, in manner fluent, vivacious, brightly coloured.

LORD ROSEBERY was, of course, the very man to unveil the memorial tablet which the London County Council has set up at Macaulay's old house on Campden Hill, but it is of some interest to observe that he combines in himself three of the four qualifications for which he praised Macaulay—oratory, history, poetry, and essay-writing. Holly Lodge, where Macaulay spent the last three years of his life, is one of those charming old low houses with a big sleepy garden on Campden Hill. Its record since the historian's time has been undistinguished—with one brilliant exception. At the time of the Jubilee it was allotted to some of our Oriental guests and their suites, and observed exciting days. After Lord Rosebery's speech the visitors went into the drive to watch the unveilling or the tablet, which was covered with a Persian rug. It is of circular shape, and is placed directly over the porch of the front door. The back ground is Ultramarine, round which is a bay wreath in white, with the Inscription "L.C.C. Lord Macaulay, 1800-1859, died here." It is almost too simple, and suggests, as somebody remarked, a plate giving the name of a street. The London Country Council having now taken up the work of the Society of Arts, which since 1868 has set up thirty-five such tablets, has a large programme. It is proposed soon to put up tablets to Boswell, Hallam, Disraeli, Dickens (two), Peel, Herschel, and Kean.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Civil Assistant Surgeons are all graduates of Indian Universities. The Military Assistant Surgeons (formerly apothecaries) get collegiate training without any University decoration, but among them there are some holding Indian or British diplomas. Perhaps the spread of education among them led Government to change their old designation of Apothecary to that of Assistant Surgeon, as it would not only be unjust but very unbecoming on the part of Government to call such graduates apothecaries. Hospital Assistants undergo a school course of three years but there are no graduates among them owing to their pecuniary difficulties as will be shown hereafter.

The following quotations from the Medical Code will show that when the Subordinate Medical Department was organized, apothecaries (now Military Assistant Sugeons) and Hospital Assistants were destined to similar duties and prospects but as time rolled on the former got better designation, status, and other prospects, while the latter was not only deprived of his prospects granted then, but no improvement effected in his designation or status.

"(1) The Subordinate Medical Establishment is divided into two classes:—

1st—The apothecary class for general employment with European troops and at hospitals and depots.

2nd—The Hospital Assistant class for general duties with native troops and native civil hospitals.

Prospects of apothecaries:—

"(5) The grade of Honorary Surgeons . . . is given specially to those deemed worthy of distinction. . . .

(21) In order to afford . . . an opening to further advancement, . . . assistant apothecaries may . . . be allowed to attend the Medical College . . . to qualify themselves for the grade of Assistant Surgeon. . . ."

These prospects have been greatly improved of late and their service has been made a real blessing.

Prospects of Hospital Assistants:—

"(13) A limited number of Hospital Assistants may . . be allowed to return to the Grant Medical College to qualify themselves for the grade of Assistant Surgeon."

This was the only opening which has been closed in 1886.

Why is one of the twins is fed and fattened while the other is neglected and starved?

A Hospital Assistant starts on pay of Rs. 25 and rises to Rs. 70 after 20 year's service by four promotions—3 of Rs. 10 each and the last one of Rs. 15—after every five years' service. During first fifteen years' service a Hospital Assistant can scarcely live by anything as his pay which may be Rs. 25, Rs. 55 or Rs. 65 is barely sufficient for maintenance, and he has sometimes to live miserably if he is placed in a city like Bombay where living is dear. He should undergo a debt of three thousand rupees for his five years' expenses in Bombay and for maintenance of his family at home, if he thinks of joining college by either obtaining leave without pay for four years or resigning the service. Owing to pecuniary difficulties, there are none holding diplomas among the Hospital Assistant class.

Several Departments under Government have some stimulus to work for their subordinates, e.g., a clerk in the Revenue Department may aspire to become an Aval Karkun, Mamletdar, or Deputy Collector; a Sub-overseer in Public Works Department may rise to a sub or assistant engineership, etc.; but the poor Hospital Assistant has no such opening.

Will some hon. member of the Local or Supreme Council inquire how many departments are there which have no higher prospects open to their subordinates, even though they may have intelligence and ability enough to work up their way, and whether in such cases would Government be so good as to open some way for them however meagre to serve as a stimulus to their subordinates and keep them hopeful and aspiring?

Cannot the universities help them in any way? Hospital Assistants undergo a school course of three years in Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Materia Medica, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence at medical schools, established and maintained by Government. Taking this fact into consideration, will not universities grant them a certain number of terms? I would suggest that a Hospital Assistant after having matriculated and put in five years' service or practice, may be either allowed to appear for first and second examination in medicine without keeping any terms at the college, or be excused altogether from these examinations. For examination of the Degree he may have to keep only a certain number of terms at the college. If three years' schooling and five years' service or practice be not equal to two or three years college course, I think it is merely a waste of public money to maintain such medical institutions.—Yours, etc.

H.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE JAITHA MULJI.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute a rule nisi calling upon certain creditors to show cause why their names should not be struck off the schedule. Counsel said that all the creditors had been served. His lordship made the rule absolute.

In the same matter, Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi for the withdrawal of the petition and for leave to amend the schedule. The Commissioner granted the application.

RE LAKHMIDAS NARANJI.

Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. J. P. Dastur, moved for an extension of the interim order. The Commissioner granted a week's extension.

RE LATIFF LALLU.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices to the creditors. The application was granted.

RE GORDHANDAS WAGHJI.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule nisi for the withdrawal of the petition.

As the insolvent had not communicated with the Official Assignee, his lordship ordered the matter to stand over until after the vacation.

RE POONJEE JAIRAM.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule for the final discharge of the insolvent under the Insolvency Act. There was no opposition, all the creditors having been served; and his lordship made the rule absolute.

RE FAZALBHOY DHARAMSEY.

Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the opposing creditor, Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy Raoji, who had put the Official Assignee in funds to oppose the discharge of the insolvent. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the insolvent. His lordship in delivering judgment in this matter said that from the evidence it appeared that there was some bitter hostility between the insolvent and the opposing creditor, his brother-in-law. The latter had failed to prove that the insolvent had concealed his share in the Cutch property of his father the late Mr. Dharamsey Poonjabhoy that he had fraudulently concealed a sum of Rs. 3400 from the Official Assignee, and that he had concealed ornaments of the value of Rs. 12 000 which belonged to his wife. The opposing creditor had not proved that the monies in respect of the ornaments were vested in the Official Assignee. The insolvent was accordingly granted his discharge.

RE JEHANGIR PESTONJI KHAMBATTA.

This insolvent appeared in person and obtained an extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule and serve notices to his creditors.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Abraham Maluk; Abdul Ali Goolam Husain; Ali Mahomed Essac; Yusaf Ali Miyakhan; Javer Fakir Patel; Yeshwant Bhagwan; Shiva Khushal Lohar and another; and Shankar Balkrishna.

Some interesting particulars are given in a Bremen paper of the mental condition of the woman Gosine Meyer, of Grambke, near Bremen, whose awaking after an unbroken sleep of some seventeen years has been exciting so much attention. Since the day on which she was aroused by cries of 'Fire' and the ringing of bells she has as completely recovered her ordinary waking senses as if she had slept for only one night and risen in the morning in the ordinary way. She has no idea of anything that has happened since she fell asleep, and it was only with difficulty that she could be brought to realise how long a time had elapsed since she began her long slumbers. Her recollection of events happening seventeen or eighteen years ago is as fresh as if they were of yesterday. She at first could not understand why her brother was not wearing his military uniform, as in 1886 he was completing his military service. Everything of more recent occurrence has to be carefully explained to her, among other things that her mother and several relations have died. She is now 43 years of age, and gives the impression of being in every way normal. The reason for her amazingly long-drawn-out slumbers has not yet been explained, although they are considered to be in some way connected with some derangement of the nervous system.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND PERJURY.

THE case in which Alfred William Torkington, lately of Messrs. George Angus and Company of London, stands charged with extortion, perjury, making a false complaint, and cheating at the instance of Hormasji Manekji Mehta, doing business in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, was again called on for further inquiry yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Colah of Messrs Pestonji, Rustim, and Colah, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustomji P. Bharucha, of Messrs. Jamsetji and Rustomji, solicitors, appeared for the defence. Mr. Yorke-Smith of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Messrs George Angus and Company.

Mr. Khurshedji Kavasji Kharas, pleader, further examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan said he drafted the letter which he took to the complainant Mr. Dinshaw had seen that letter. When he showed the letter to the complainant the latter did not go through the whole of it. Witness asked the complainant to quote the prices for the goods mentioned in the letter, upon which the complainant quoted prices against each item. Witness was then showed some sheets of rubber and he deliberately took one and told the complainant that though he saw the words British Admiralty Quality on it he did not see the words Angus and Co. The complainant said the words British Admiralty Quality meant the manufacture of Angus and Co. The words Angus and Co. appeared in the letter which he presented to the complainant. Leaving orders to pack up the goods witness went to his office and reported the matter to Mr. Dinshaw. An hour or two later witness returned to the complaint's shop to take delivery of the goods. Witness waited for some time in the outer office when Jahangir Omrigar made out a bill for the articles purchased. The moment witness saw the bill he found that the words Angus and Co. did not appear in the description of the rubber. He told Jehangir Omrigar that as he (witness) was not acquainted with the articles personally, and as they were not for his use, he must have the articles strictly described in the bill as they were described in his brother's letter. Witness thereupon asked him to add the word "Engine" in the first item and described the rubber as being of the manufacture of Angus and Co. The necessary interlineations were made by Jehangir Omrigar in witness's presence after which the bill was sent to the complainant for his signature. Witness saw the bill returned duly signed by the complainant and Jehangir Omrigar gave it to him. Witness made a payment to the complainant's cashier for that bill and went to his office. He showed the bill to Mr. Dinshaw at his office. Mr. Dinshaw asked him to try and get a clean bill from the complainant without any interlineations in it, upon which witness went to the complainant and handed over the bill to him. Witness told him as the bill contained interlineations and a figure at the bottom was scratched he wanted a clean bill. The complainant called out to his clerk and instructed him to make out a clean copy of the bill. The copy was made and the complainant signed it in witness's presence. Witness was given clean copy by the complainant and he took that copy to the mehetaji for his receipt. Mehetaji said he had already signed one bill. Thereupon witness tore that bill and destroyed the signature of the mehetaji on it. The latter was satisfied at this and receipted the new bill. Witness then left with the new bill as well as the torn pieces of the other bill. The new bill contained all that witness wanted. He returned the new bill and the torn pieces of the other bill to Mr. Dinshaw. Subsequently witness appeared before Mr. Sanders Slater to withdraw the prosecution. Witness wrote out a statement of what had taken place at the complainant's shop and gave it to Mr. Dinshaw. It was not true that he took the bill to Jehangir Omrigar after complainant signed it, and that he asked Jehangir Omrigar to add the words engine and Angus and Co. telling him that his master desired him to make the additions. Witness has derived no benefit, pecuniary or otherwise from this transaction.

Cross examined by Mr. Davar the witness said he believed the whole of the first bill was written by Jahangir Omrigar. When Jehangir brought the bill to him witness was standing about ten yards away from the table at which the former was working.

At Mr Davar's request the Magistrate made a note to the effect that the bill was made out by a clerk named Motabhai.

Continuing the witness said he had seen the accused often in Mr. Dinshaw's office but spoke to him once. The accused was frequently visiting Mr. Dinshaw's office before witness had a conversation with Mr. Dinshaw about his (witness) brother's letters. When Mr. Dinshaw gave witness the list of the articles which was incorporated in the letter, the accused and Mr. Todiwala were present. Witness was given Rs. 1500 for the purchase of the goods. Mr. Dinshaw asked the accused for the money and Mr. Todiwala produced it. That was the second conversation witness had with Mr. Dinshaw about the letter. The letter was intended to make the complainant believe that it was a genuine letter from an up-country agent. Witness did not remember if the letter was signed in the name of his brother. He thought it was a trivial matter whether the letter was signed or not, and therefore he did not remember that. Witness was not aware that shortly before he went to purchase the articles the accused had seen the complainant and threatened him with a lawyer's notice. Witness considered the letter neither false nor genuine. He wrote to his brother about the same afterwards. He thought what he did in this respect he did as a part of his duty to his masters. There was nothing dishonorable in what he did.

Further hearing was adjourned.

A JAIN MARRIAGE QUESTION.

The Mangrol Jain Sabha of Bombay on Tuesday received a telegram from Mangrol, stating that a resolution of the last meeting of the Mangrol Dasha Shrimali Banias of Bombay that the old marriage ceremonies should be preserved without introducing newly proposed Jain ceremonies had raised a question in reference to the marriage of the younger son of Amerchund Tulsidas Shah a leading inhabitant of Mangrol. The telegram adds that fortunately the question was settled peacefully by a meeting of Dasha Shrimali Banias of Mangrol on Monday at which permission was granted for the performance of Jain marriage ceremonies together with old ceremonies. Amerchund's son's marriage was accordingly performed on Monday night, on the lines of the Jain Vidhi as well as the old ceremonies. Another case has been recorded wherein similar ceremonies were performed. The officiating Brahmins have shown their willingness to study the Jain marriage question which has been long pending and which has given rise to much discussion and mixed feelings.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure remains practically unchanged and is approximately normal everywhere.

Winds are westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, United Provinces and on the Coromandel Coast; while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 5° in defect of normal at Jubbulpore and the minimum 5° to 7° in defect at several stations. The maximum varied from 89° at Surat and Colombo to 72° at Jubbulpore, and the minimum from 71° at Colombo to 37° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine generally.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

THE declaration made by the Catholics of Brittany at the time when the project of the Renan memorial at Treguir was first broached that they would, were it carried out, erect a gigantic crucifix opposite to it as a mark of protest—was not destined to remain a mere threat. Subscriptions were received from all parts of France, the designing of the crucifix was committed to MM. Hemot and Lannion and it is now upon the point of completion. The cross itself is of the height of close upon forty feet. The suspended figure, which has been carved out of a single block of granite from Tregastel, is approximately life-size. At the foot of the cross stand six monumental statues. On the pedestal is a bas-relief showing St. Yves, the patron saint of Treguier, surrounded by rich and poor. Above the relief are carved in large letters the words attributed to Julian the Apostate, "Thou hast conquered, Galilean," on the sides of the pedestal are, to the right, the armorial bearings of Pius X., and to the left those of the Bishop of Saint Brieuc, with some words of Brizeux which may be translated, "We have a heart free to detest traitors. We adore Jesus, the God of our ancestors.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE QUEEN'S PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

The vernacular journals take the Queen's providential escape from fire as a matter for deep thankfulness. The "Voice of India" says: It makes one tremble to think what the consequences might have been but for Miss Knolly's timely discovery of the fire.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks: It would be impossible to describe the thankfulness with which the news of her Majesty's narrow escape must have been received throughout India and the whole Empire. The people of this country have never seen "the noble Queen," but the affection and reverence she has all along inspired in them has been immense. Popular though they all are among the Indians it might be safely said that there is no member of the Royal family of England, who is more universally beloved than the gracious Queen. As to the feelings with which the news must have been received in the other parts of the Empire little need be said. Empress Alexandra enjoys a popularity, both among her own subjects and others, which could be better imagined than described: and this providential escape has filled all hearts with gratitude too deep to be expressed.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

All the native papers offer a hearty and well-meant greeting to H. E. Lord Lamington. The "Voice of India" says: Lord Lamington arrives in Bombay at a time when famine has retired from the land and plague has not begun to claim its victims by the score every day. We wish his Excellency five years of popular and progressive administration and the millions committed to his care a continuance of good seasons and a new lease of healthy existence.

The "Rast Goftar" states: Bombay has given a warm and cordial welcome to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington. The reception given them on their landing, at the Apollo Bunder was as spontaneous and heartfelt as could be desired: and the wish uppermost in the hearts of those who witnessed it, must have been that, five years hence, when the illustrious couple leaves these shores, the parting may take place with as much goodwill and kindness on either side. The prospects now unfolding themselves before the new Governor are as fair and encouraging as could be desired. The Presidency is recovering from the effects of the famines of the last few years, and though plague still devastates the land, it may be hoped that, under a wise and provident statesmanship, measures will be concerted to control and check its ravages.

The "Gujarati" observes: As regards Lady Lamington we note with pleasure that she takes interest in hospitals for women. For noble-minded sympathy, genuine sincerity and princely liberality Lady Northcote has had no equal. But we may take it that her Excellency will do all in her power according to her lights and opportunities. We do not expect Lord Lamington also to do the impossible. But we must say that the time is past for mere promises and empty orations, however brilliant. Genuine sympathy will evoke an invariable and ready response from the hearts of grateful Indians, and truly beneficent and statesmanlike measures will never fail to win for their authors an abiding place in their affections.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS.

With regard to the recent Conference held to enquire into the needs of third-class passengers, the "Voice of India," remarks: The Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the delegates who took part in the Conference convened by him to discuss the needs of third-class passengers may be congratulated on the result of their labours. To most of the recommendations Mr. Burt has given a favourable reply and the grievances of third-class passengers may ere long cease to be heard.

The "Rast Goftar" says: At the hands of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, third class passengers have come in for special care and attention and the sub-committee appointed to consider the proposals for reform have certainly given the subject the most generous consideration, and all the proposals ought to give third class passengers the greatest satisfaction, if carried out. The novelty of having separate cooking arrangements for Hindus and Mahomedans, as well as a Bhisti to be attached to each train will be much appreciated. The introduction of an extra class i. e., the forth for coolies and chamars, is also a move in the right direction. But the greatest boon conferred is that relating to third class "female" passengers, and is by far the greatest reform yet attempted by any of the Indian Railways. The deputation of a female officer to travel by each train to assist females, was a want that was keenly felt long ago. Native ladies also have not been overlooked for; for they are to have their waiting rooms made more comfortable as regards furniture etc. The other railways might take a leaf from the O. and R. Railway to imitate it or improve on it.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS' BILL.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" considers the Official Secrets Bill to include a "diabolical procedure" and remarks: That the new gagging measure, euphemiously entitled the Official Secrets' Bill should have evoked universal indignation and condemnation is overwhelming proof of the utterly fatuous character of the monstrosity to which the evil genius of the Legislative Department of the Government of India has given birth. When the Amending Bill to the original Act of 1889 was first introduced at Simla three months ago, we characterised it as wholly opposed to all the best traditions of British justice and sense of fair-play. We observed that it was conceived in flagrant opposition to the fundamental principles of British jurisprudence. While in all matters involving offence against the State, the onus of the proof is laid on the shoulders of the person prosecuting, it is here sought to be thrown on the person who may be summarily hauled up, rightly or wrongly, without any "prima facie" inquiry or even without a warrant, before the authorities intended to be constituted as the sole judges of the alleged crime in the Amending Bill! It is contemplated to wholly absolve the Government as the prosecutor from all responsibility of proving the guilt of the unlucky person who by the mere caprice or arbitrariness or even malice of the police or other authority, may be arrested!

The "Voice of India" has it: The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale did as much as a non-official Member of the Viceregal Council could do when he elicited from the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel a promise that the objections to the Bill to amend the Official Secrets Act will to a great extent be removed. But for his fiery and unsparing denunciation of the Bill, we should not have known at this stage how the Government was going to deal with the criticisms received from various quarters official and non-official, Native and Anglo-Indian. If the principal object of introducing the word "civil" in one of the sections of the Act is to prevent the leakage of political secrets, we do not see why the word "political" should not be preferred to the more comprehensive word "civil."

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind," referring to the election of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, as president of the new Sanitary Association, remarks: We have not known for these many years past another high functionary of his position and influence, one who stands next in rank only to the Governor of Bombay, who has been devoting himself to the moral and material welfare of this great city with such exemplary public spirit, devotion and energy as to put many a busy European in other walks of life to shame. Perhaps there is none who has daily to undergo the stress and strain of brain power of the highest quality than he on the bench of the High Court which he adorns so well and yet since his advent among us he has most cheerfully undertaken many a function in connexion with some of our local organisations, temporary and permanent. He signalised his earlier days among us by devoting unstintedly not a little of his spare evening hours in administering the finances in connexion with the late famine, and winning golden opinions all round as to his administrative and business capacity. Those who were intimately associated with him in that work will testify how arduous it was. Then again he worked heart and soul to make the Victoria Memorial fund a really useful charity among us, one which might have gladdened the heart of that Sovereign who, when living took the greatest interest in all that appertained to the welfare of the helpless waifs and strays of humanity. The initial success of the Victoria School for the Blind is in the first instance owing to the care and devotion of Sir Lawrence and next to the energy and enthusiasm of young Mr. Jehangir B. Petit. That gentleman could not get a better training in public life than under so tried a President as he. And wherever any good work has to be done or any excellent social function to discharge Sir Lawrence has not been known to have said nay. He has in this manner assisted at many a function and given the greatest encouragement. And now we see he has not shrunk to take on himself another arduous duty, namely, the Presidentship of the Sanitary Association which is not purely ornamental. We are quite confident that with such a capable mind as Sir Lawrence's to guide the institution, excellent progress will be manifest.

THE fat does to which the City Corporation is entitled from Richmond Park, as a recognition of their old hunting rights in that and other Royal enclosures, will shortly be delivered to the Lord Mayor, the two Sheriffs, the Common Sergeant, the Town Clerk, and the Remembrancer, as representing the Corporation. The warrants which entitle them to the venison are signed by the Chief Commissioner of Works. In like manner the Corporation give many yards of best black cloth to the great officers of State, in recognition of obligations to the Crown—enough, in fact, to make two suits of clothes each year. Nobody has, however, yet discovered the cloth on the backs of the King's Ministers.

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Eruptions, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Sores, Rheumatism, Gout, Obstinate Skin Diseases, Catarrh, Erysipelas, General Debility, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Acidity, Costiveness, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains, Swellings of the Joints, and all other cases of impurity of the blood arising from whatever cause.

Sufferers from any or more of the above diseases or their various distressing and concomitant symptoms need no longer despair, even when the best medical authorities have pronounced their cases to be past all hope of recovery, when they can get themselves safely and permanently cured at home by a course of

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A trial will convince every one of its power and efficacy. Every dose is worth a guinea. Price per bottle Rs. 2; 3 bottles, Rs. 5-8; ½ dozen (complete course of treatment) Rs. 10-8.

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2. From H. H. Maharaja Hari Har Mardaraj Deo Bahadur, at Kallikote.—"I freely thank Dr. Major for his invention (Electro-Sarsaparilla) which is a sure specific for purifying blood and curing all diseases arising from poverty or impurity of blood."

3. From H. H. the Raja Bahadur of Bodh, Orisa—"Your Sarsa is, I find, more efficacious than others. I have tried."

4. From H. H. Raja Gour Chandra Deo, Feudatory Chief of Raikakhol.—"I have tried your Sarsaparilla and derived good effect."

5. From Dr. Surjya K. Sarbadhicari Rai Bahadur, President, Medical Board, Calcutta.—"I tried the phials of Sarsaparilla and found it useful to some of my patients suffering from impurities of the blood."

6. From Col. G. L. Walker, I. M. S., Prof., Medical College, Madras.—"I can recommend it most highly."

7. From H. H. Maharajah Dalganjan Sing Deo, Feudatory Chief of the Patna State.—"As a sincere admirer of Dr. Major's Electro-Sarsaparilla after having seen its marvellous effect in a obstinate case in my family, I feel no hesitation to thank you for the good that you have done to suffering humanity by publishing it. As a mark however insignificant of my appreciation of the worthy and efficacious of your Electro-Sarsaparilla I have the pleasure to hand you a Gold Medal, which I hope you will kindly accept as a token of my good wishes."

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Ernest Speight and Mr. Reginald Horace Walpole of Teignmouth, Devon, England, are about to commence the publication of a new Library of finely produced books for Collectors to be entitled, The Saracen's Head Library. These books will be chiefly reprints of books already famous or which, though forgotten, are worthy of reproduction on account of their literary charm and human interest. They will be produced in sumptuous form and in strictly limited editions. The volumes will not necessarily be uniform in size but, as seems fitting to a Library, will vary in form according to the nature and length of the contents. After printing, the type will be distributed and no further editions of the various books issued. Besides an ordinary limited editions of each volume, there will be also a very small edition on Japanese Vellum at a higher price. The volumes forming the first series of this Library will be named The Mary Kingsley Travel Books, in memory of Miss Kingsley, whose noble life work was inspired so largely by the records of these old voyagers. They will be reproductions of old and rare volumes of travel, exploration and adventure, some of which have never been reprinted and some of which are the originals of the abstracts in collections, such as those of Purchas, Harris and Pinkerton.

The form of reproduction will not be in facsimile, Photographic or otherwise, but the text will be set up afresh without any omission and the old spelling will be retained. A list of errata and an index will be supplied with each book. The first volume will be ready shortly and is a reprint in handsome style of The Golden Trade or The Discovery of the River Gambra, by Richard Jobson, an exceedingly scarce book, published in 1623. Mr. Charles G. Kingsley has kindly consented to supervise the book as it passes through the Press. It will be printed in quarto with woodcut initials and ornaments, on the finest handmade paper and bound in antique paper boards with linen back and label. Of this edition only 290 copies are for sale throughout the world at one guinea or five dollars per copy. There will be ten copies on Japanese Vellum, unbound, at five guineas or twenty-five dollars per copy. The second volume will be a folio reprint of that entertaining book, Thomas Coryat's Crudities, 1612. Further Volumes will be Capt. Woodes Rogers' Voyage Round the World, 1712; William Bourne's A Regiment for the Sea, 1574; Paisi Novamante Retrovati, 1507, the first collection of voyages ever published and one of the scarcest books in the world and Engelbert Kampfer's History of Japan, 1727.

To the many first-class authors who distinguish Messrs. Isbister's Indian and Colonial Library, has recently been added the name of Mr. E. W. Hornung, in a very strong and powerful story entitled Denis Dent. The story is one that will have a particular interest for Colonial readers, for it contains a realistic picture of mining life, one of the three miners whose actual experience he sets forth having lent Mr. Hornung his diary to work upon. We have, as a result, accuracy of detail combined with facts, stranger than fiction, and penned by one who is a past master at the art. The book should tend to widen the already large circle of Mr. Hornung's admirers in the Colonies.

Mention might also be made of an interesting story from the pen of Mr. S. R. Crockett, entitled The Adventurer in Spain, which is also being included in this Library. The book is illustrated by numerous photographs by the Author and drawings by Gordon Browne. It is not by any means, merely an account of the Author's experiences, but a charming romance written in Mr. Crockett's best style. The characters are drawn from people whom the Author met whilst in Spain and woven into a complete and fascinating story of sustained interest.

An additional volume is to appear in the collected edition of Mark Twain's works, which Messrs. Chatto publish. It is called My Debut as a Literary Person, and it contains essays and stories, some of which have never appeared in book form. The volume will contain yet another portrait of Mark Twain.

The pretty new edition which Messrs. Kegan Paul issued the other day of Sir Lewis Morris Epic of Hades is already being reprinted. It promises to be a favourite volume with Christmas book-buyers. The Epic has maintained its popularity ever since its first publication, more than twenty-five years ago. Sir Lewis Morris does not intend to write more poetry, except, perhaps, a few occasional pieces.

The prepartion, by Dr. Garnett and Mr. Gosse, of their illustrated history of English literature has been no light task, but at last it is finished. The two remaining volumes, one dealing with the Elizabethan and Jacobean writers, and the other covering the period from Johnson to our own day, will be issued at once by Mr. Heinemann. Only three living writers are mentioned in the final volume—namely, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. Meredith, and Mr. Swinburne, whose places in literature are established.

Dr. Hastings had not proceeded far with his well known Dictionary of the Bible when he saw that an extra volume would be required. This volume is now so well forward that it may be expected from Messrs. Clark in the spring. It will be of the same size as the volumes already published. The contributors include Professor Ramsay, who writes on the religion of Greece and Asia Minor, and other well-known men. Indexes to the whole work will be given in this supplementary volume.

A further volume in the History of the English Church, which Messrs. Macmillan publish, is in preparation. The late Canon Overton was to contribute a book on the English Church in the eighteenth century—the subject which he had made his own. Although he had not finished it at the time of his death, he had, it appears, prepared a very full rough draft. This has been entrusted to the Rev. Frederic Relton for revision and completion.

The Abbe Loisy is one of the ablest leaders in the movement for greater freedom in the Roman Catholic Church of France. Two years ago he wrote a book called The Gospel and the Church, which made much stir among French Catholics. It is largely a criticism of Harnack's lectures on The Essence of Christianity, but it also aims at being a positive statement of Christian doctrine. An English translation of the book, by Mr. Christopher Home, is appearing next week with Messrs. Isbister.

Mr. Amery's book, The Problem of the Army, has been published by Mr. Arnold. While it is based on a series of articles that he contributed to the "Times," most of the chapters have to a very considerable extent been rewritten. Moreover, there is a new chapter containing suggestions for the reorganisation of the War Office on the lines of Lord Esher's memorandum. The defects of Mr. Brodrick's Army Corps scheme are more fully analysed, and an alternative plan, which was only hinted at in the original articles, is worked out in some detail.

Next week the two volumes of posthumous papers by John Richard Green, which Messrs. Macmillan announced some time ago, will be ready. They have been edited by Mrs. Green, who, in a preface to the volume entitled Historical Studies, remarks:—I have gathered together in this small volume some historical sketches written by J. R. Green during the time of his work in the East-end of London, before the writing of the Short History. In the Letters lately published Mr. Green describes the circumstances of difficulty and enthusiasm under which many of these papers were written.

Mr. Murray is publishing at once Mr. Lionel Cust's work on the authentic portraits of Mary Queen of Scots. It is based on the researches of the late Sir George Scharf, but contains much new information. To those who might ask whether there is an opening for such a work, it is replied:—Few heroines of romance have been so idly regarded from the point of view of portraiture as Mary, Queen of Scots, most people being in the habit of choosing, at their own pleasure, that particular attributed likeness which tallies most with their own preconceived idea. The book is finely illustrated.

Electricity is being put to a new use in French forests. Several experiments have been made to fell trees and to saw off the large branches by means of electricity. For this purpose a platinum wire is brought to a white heat with an electric current, and then used exactly as a saw would be. In this fashion the felling of trees is made much easier and it proceeds eight times as rapidly as in the old way. There will be no sawdust left by this electric system. The surface of the cut will have a smooth surface which will greatly assist in the preservation of the wood.

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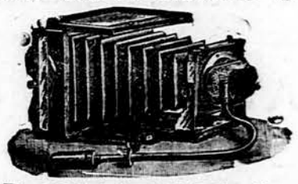

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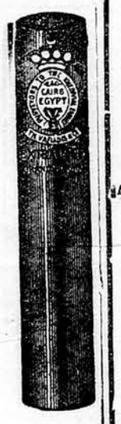

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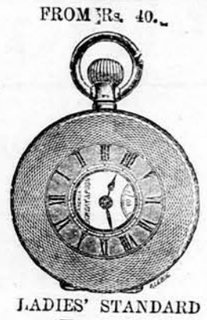

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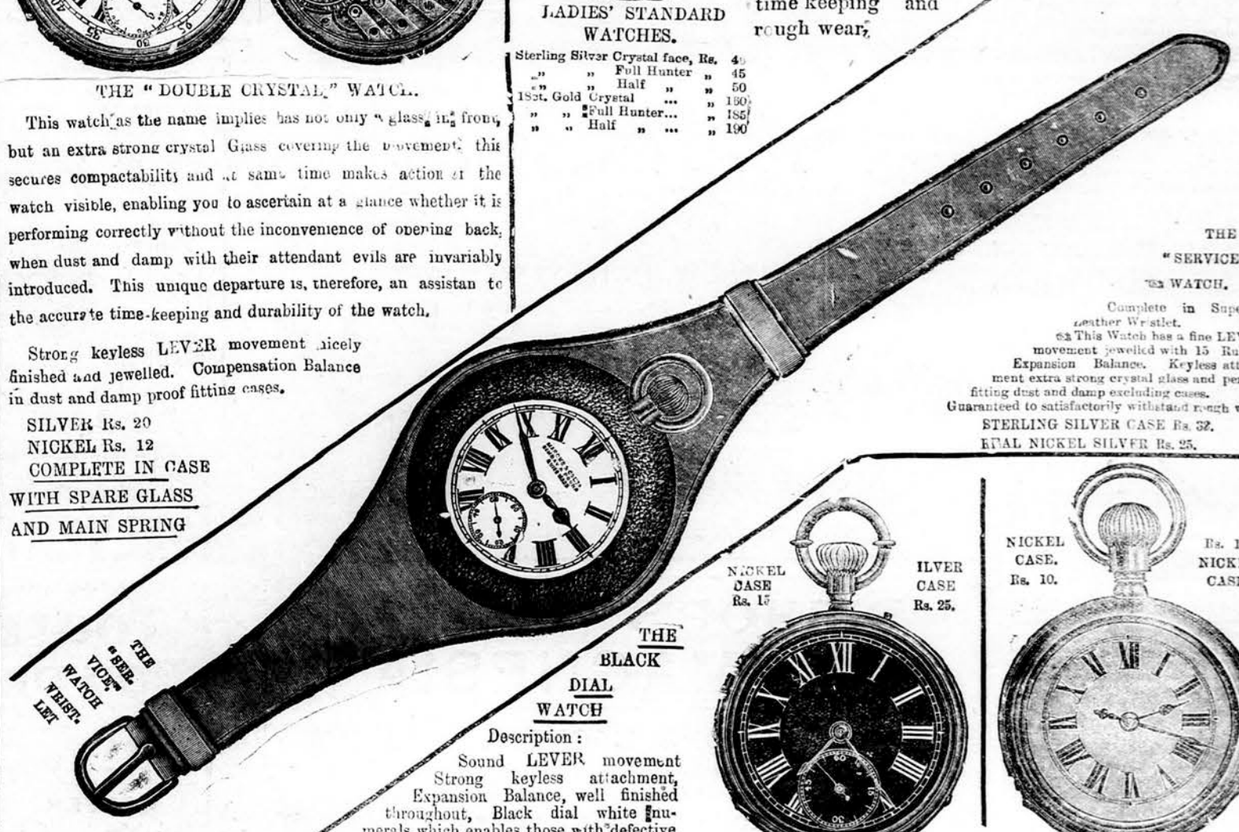

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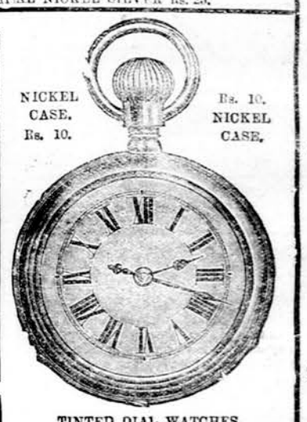

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